Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1866. NUMBER 265.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AND THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

President Johnson Denounced in California.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER---FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.

THE IOWA AND MISSOURI LEGISLATURES INDORSE THE ACTION OF CONGRESS.

Terrible Tragedy in Arkansas.

Voorhees Ousted from His Seat --Col. Washburne Takes His Place.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Destructive Fire at Peru.

Republican Caucus of Congressmen—They Appoint an Executive Committee.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

SENATE.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minn., presented the petition of Dr. Evans, of Colorado, recommending strict quarantine as a preventive of the spread of the cholera in this country, which was referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Me., presented a petition for a reduction of the tax on agricultural implements, which was referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. COWAN, of Penn., presented a petition asking that an amendment to the Constitution be adopted to prevent any State from making distinction in the rights of naturalized citizens, which was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., introduced a bill to continue in force the present Freedmen's Bureau for two years longer, which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, introduced a bill to reimburse the State of Kansas for expenses incurred in equipping and calling out the militia to repel the invasion of that State and Missouri, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a resolution calling upon the Postmaster General to lay before the Senate all the information he may possess in regard to the feasibility and usefulness of establishing telegraphic lines, in connection with the mail routes, for the transmission of Government and public business.

Mr. BROWN spoke at some length on this subject, favoring the establishment of Government telegraph lines, on the ground that it would establish a uniform rate of telegraphing as now exists in the postoffice, and that it would break up the monopoly which now controls the dissemination of news through the public press, and that it would enable a better report of Congressional proceedings than now goes abroad to be sent from Washington.

The resolution was adopted.

[illegible] …

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the motion on the ground that it could not be fairly and calmly discussed at the present time. …

Mr. DOOLITTLE rose to say he understood the President to discuss the propriety, and not the right, to legislate without Southern members.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought propriety should not be made the basis of the veto. …

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. WARD, of New York, presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New York, urging legislation calculated to improve and facilitate the navigation of the great lakes and recommending a grant of public lands to aid the construction of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin, on leave, introduced a joint resolution from the Legislature of Wisconsin relating to the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. WASHBURNE was then allowed to address the House in favor of his claims to a seat. …

Mr. VOORHEES, interrupting the contestant, said whoever stated that he was engaged in purchasing firearms, either for loyal or disloyal purposes, or that he belonged to any secret political organization, stated what he knew to be untrue. …

Mr. DAVIS rose to a point of order, which the Speaker sustained, that neither the contestant nor the sitting member were speaking on the merits of the case.

Mr. VOORHEES then addressed the House for an hour in support of his claims. …

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules so far as to allow the Committee to produce their record. …

The SPEAKER said it required unanimous consent to suspend the rules.

Mr. BANKS, of Mass., objected. …

Mr. VOORHEES then proceeded with his argument. …

Mr. DAWES then closed the debate on behalf of the majority report. …

The record was here produced, from which it appears that there is no record of a vote in favor of the sitting member on February 1st, when such a vote is stated to have been taken.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, a member of the committee, said that a vote was taken which declared that the sitting member (Mr. Voorhees) was entitled to his seat, but it was understood that it was not to be final.

Mr. VOORHEES said the clerk to the committee had neglected to record their action.

Mr. DAWES resumed his argument, and contended that the fraudulent votes in Mr. Voorhees' behalf were clearly proven and deprived him of his legal majority.

The House then voted by 98 yeas against 36 nays that Mr. Voorhees was not entitled to his seat; and by 87 yeas against 39 nays that Mr. Washburn was entitled to it. Several members voted that neither was entitled to it.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill to secure the speedy construction of the southern branch of the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph. It was referred to the select committee on that subject.

Mr. SCHENCK also introduced a bill to define more particularly the tenure of civil officers, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Shenandoah—Mr. Seward Refuses to Recognize the Vessel as the Shenandoah, but Insists that it is the British sea King.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The morning papers contain further correspondence between the United States and the British foreign officers, respecting the Shenandoah. …

STEAMER BURNED.

Fifteen Lives Lost—Boat and Cargo Completely Destroyed.

[illegible], Feb. 23.—The Winchester left Pittsburgh for Cincinnati on Friday last, … The boat was immediately run ashore … The Winchester was valued at $30,000; insured for …

FROM NEW YORK.

General Grant in New York—Execution of a Murderer—Sentence of Another Murderer, &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—General Grant is passing his time in a retired manner at the house of A. T. … He will leave for Washington to-…

RAILROAD ROBBERS.

Arrest of Men who had Stolen $100,000 worth of Goods.

… Feb. 23.—On Thursday night Officer … Railway Police, and Detective … arrested Geo. Wallace and Alexander …, for robbing the Erie Railway. …

Railroad Accident.

… Feb. 23.—The 8 o'clock through … of the New Jersey Railroad, … this morning, ran into a wood …

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Speech—Artifices of the Copperheads—The Pressure Upon the Telegraph—Cheers for Jeff. Davis—A Carnival of Treason—Lincoln Denounced—What the Conservative Unionists Think of the Affair—Foy Rejected for Postmaster—Kansas Claims—The Voorhees Contested Election—Sam. Marshall as Sneak—Voorhees Ousted—Pacific Railway, Southern Branch—A Bill to Continue the Freedmen's Bureau.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

Every artifice was resorted to by the Copperheads last night to prevent truthful accounts of their meetings, and correct reports of the President's speech from going to the country. Every newspaper man representing a Union paper had slips of the speech offered them, and such men as Schade, the counsel for Wirz, were very busy in making such offers, and did not abandon their purpose until near midnight. Of course these copies of the speech were such as the sober second thoughts of the President and his friends concluded it would be best to send. Fourteen leading papers, representing cities from Boston to St. Louis, filed the whole speech as a special despatch, and the result was to create such a pressure on the lines as to prevent the majority of those from receiving their reports. Many special[s] concerning the Copperhead demonstration at Grover's were also detained. At the meeting there were no speakers. Green Clay Smith and Montgomery Blair excepted, who had any claim to be regarded as Union men. The meeting in the theatre and the two stands in the park opposite to it, were addressed by the bitterest men whom the Copperheads could muster, and cheers for Jeff. Davis were called for and given. Even those who had favored the new party dared not risk their reputation upon any connection with the party. Such a carnival of treason has never before been held in public in the North. Robert Johnson, the President's private secretary, and his son-in-law, Mr. Patterson, Senator elect from Tenn., were present and occupied prominent positions. Mr. Lincoln was denounced by one speaker, and the sentiment cheered. Taken in connection with the subsequent speech of Andrew Johnson, the proceedings of the day have been, beyond all question, the most disgraceful ever witnessed in the country, and it cannot, with the least regard for truth, be stated in a milder way. Those Unionists who yesterday morning were the warmest friends of the President, are denouncing the meeting and his speech in unmeasured terms.

The manner of the President was, to say the least, most undignified, and the speech contained the bitterest personal abuse. Many are attempting to excuse it, but it was one deliberate from beginning to end. …

The nomination of Mr. Peter L. Foy, as Postmaster of St. Louis, was rejected by the Senate this afternoon, by more than a two-thirds vote. This is the first answer of that body to the intimation that presidential patronage is to be used to secure presidential support.

Senator Pomeroy has introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint commissioners to adjust the claims of Kansas, on account of enrolling, equipping, subsisting, transporting and paying such military forces as were called into service at Lawrence in October and November, 1864, to act in concert with the United States forces in repelling the invasion of Missouri and Kansas by the rebel army under Price, and in the defence of the State during the year against Indians, and for property actually lost in action with the rebels. …

The House was occupied wholly to-day with the Voorhees and Washburne election case. …

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad have reported a bill authorizing and empowering the Southern Pacific Railway Co., Southern Branch, organized under the laws of the State of Kansas, and the holder of the grant of lands heretofore made to the State of Kansas, to aid the construction of a railroad from a point near Fort Riley, down the Neosho river to where said road is intersected by the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Fort Gibson Railroad. …

Senator Howe has introduced a bill authorizing the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway Company to build between Prairie du Chien and North McGregor, so as to connect said line of railway with the McGregor & Western Railway Company's line of roads, at or near its present terminus.

Senator Wilson has introduced a bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau in operation for two years after date, and to give the Commissioner power to make and enforce such rules and regulations as he thinks may be necessary to secure all freedmen and refugees in all civil rights, including the rights to buy and sell real estate and give evidence in the courts.

The Northern Pacific Railroad—The Rebel General Echols' Opinion of the President's Speech—Customs Receipts for the Week—Gen. Slocum a Candidate for Collector of New York—Gen. Grant's Order Concerning Disloyal Newspapers—Government Advertising Taken Away from Forney's Chronicle—Increase of the Cattle Plague in England.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

Mr. Ramsey's bill, introduced in the Senate today, to secure the speedy construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad and telegraph authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever the commissioners of the road shall report the completion of 250 or more consecutive miles of the road, to pledge the credit of the Government to the payment of the interest on the stock at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. …

Ex-rebel Gen. Echols, who is now President of a National Bank at Staunton, Va., upon being asked to-day what he thought of the President's speech, said: "I am not surprised at it; a man who has got into the habit of making stump speeches can never get over it."

The receipts from customs at the four principal ports of entry during the week ending Feb. 19 were as follows: New York, … Boston, … Philadelphia, … Baltimore, …

A delegation of Democratic politicians arrived here to-day to endeavor to procure the appointment of Gen. Slocum as Collector at New York. They feel confident of success.

Court Martial in North Carolina—Terrible Record Against the Prisoner, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

Advices from Raleigh, N. C., state that a court martial is in session there for the trial of J. H. Gee, late a Major in the rebel service. The charges and specifications are these: The first charge is violation of the laws and customs of war. The first specification sets forth at length the official position of Gee as a Major in the rebel army, and in charge of the prison at Salisbury, where ten thousand prisoners were confined, who were entitled to good treatment; but he left them in a condition of extreme want and suffering, and did wilfully and maliciously, and in violation of the laws of civilized warfare, fail to provide them with shelter, good clothing, food or medical attendance. This caused death to the number of about 3,000 a month, from disease, starvation and exposure, for which wrongs Gee is accountable.

The second specification sets forth that while the prisoners at Salisbury were starving, sick and dying, and sundry citizens offered to relieve, to some degree, their wants, Gee did cowardly, and in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, prohibit the said citizens from exercising deeds of charity and kindness.

The second charge is murder in violation of the laws of war. The first specification sets forth that when there was a slight disturbance in prison, caused by starvation, in which but a small number of prisoners participated, Gee, in violation of the laws of civilized warfare, ordered the entire prison guard to fire upon the mass of prisoners indiscriminately, and further ordered 2 pieces of artillery to be loaded with scrap iron, and one loaded with shot and shell to be fired upon the mass of prisoners, by which ten, who were sleeping in their tents, and many others, were wounded and some died of their wounds.

The second specification sets forth that Gee did maliciously order a guard to fire at and kill Lieut. John Dunn, of the 18th New York.

The third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh specifications set forth respectively the killing of prisoners by guards acting under Gee's order.

It is said that the evidence sustains the charges and specifications, and that many other acts of cruelty will be developed as the trial progresses.

Republican Caucus—Executive Committee of One from each State Appointed—They Adjourn in Excellent Feeling, etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

The caucus of the Republican members, held tonight at the capitol, after a full interchange of opinions on the state of public affairs, and after appointing an Executive Committee of one from each state having a Union representative in Congress, whose duty it should be to appoint a sub-committee of seven to circulate information as to public affairs, parted in excellent feeling. The discussion, while it indicated a disposition to treat the President with all propriety and kindness, betrayed no symptoms of surrender of principles, nor any of the rights of the legislative branch of the Government. No other action was had.

Senator Sherman has the floor for Monday, and will speak in favor of the House concurrent resolution affirming the views of Congress concerning the admission of Southern members.

PUBLISHERS' CONVENTION.

Report of the Committee on Advertising Rules—Gratuitous Advertising—Permanent Organization—Paper Monopoly—Legal and General Advertising—Publication of the State Laws—Subscription Rates—Editorial Amenities—Telegraphic Reports—Banquet—Foreign Advertising—Rates of Advertising Again, Etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PEORIA, Feb. 23.

The Convention re-assembled at nine o'clock this morning. President Merritt in the Chair.

A resolution of thanks to the Peoria *Transcript* for its able report of the previous day's proceedings was adopted.

Mr. Langdon, from the Committee on Legal and General Advertising, reported as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADVERTISING.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the subject of advertising, beg leave to report, that it is an extremely difficult task to arrange a schedule of rates to suit all papers and localities. They find it is an impossibility. They also see no reason why any distinction should be made between legal and general advertising, and would recommend the following scale as the minimum rates for papers of average circulation, leaving those having a large circulation to increase the rates to suit their particular localities:

One square one week, not less than $1.50.
One square two weeks, not less than $2.
One square three weeks, not less than $2.50.
One square four weeks, not less than $3.
One square three months, not less than $7.
One square six months, not less than $10.
One square one year, not less than $15.
One quarter of column one year, $35.
One half column one year, $50.
One column one year, $85.
One column one month, $14.
One column three months, $40.
One column six months, $55.

On motion it was decided to receive all the reports and lay them on the table for discussion and action.

GRATUITOUS ADVERTISING.

Subsequently Mr. Whitaker, from the Committee on Gratuitous Advertising, reported the following recommendations:

For the publication of all premium lists of fairs, State and county, reports of boards of supervisors, reports of city council proceedings, literary institutes, and for the publication of obituary and marriage notices, your committee are of the opinion that a charge equal to that required for regular advertising should in all cases be exacted.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, through Mr. Rounseville, reported the following:

That, in their opinion, the interests and prosperity of the printing fraternity would be greatly subserved by an organization of the kind indicated, and as a means of promoting that end, we would recommend the adoption of the following constitution and the action required under it:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This organization shall be known as the ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ART. 2. The objects of the Association shall be the promotion of the interests of editors and publishers, and the cultivation of good feeling in the fraternity.

ART. 3. The officers shall be a President, to be elected from the state at large; three Vice Presidents, to be elected, one from each judicial grand division; Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of three, who shall perform the duties usually attached to those offices.

ART. 4. The annual meetings shall be held on the anniversary of the birth of Washington.

ART. 5. Any person engaged as editor or publisher within this state may be a member by paying — dollars a year to the Secretary.

ART. 6. A list of members shall be published annually with the minutes of proceedings.

The committee would also recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to report at the time indicated for the next annual meeting, a permanent constitution and by-laws for the Association.

PAPER MONOPOLY.

Mr. Wilson presented the following report from the committee on paper monopoly:

Your Committee on Paper Monopoly would beg leave to report that a portion of your committee was deputed by the Western Associated Press, comprising Western Pennsylvania and all of the States west of the Alleghanies, to proceed to Washington, in the winter of 1865, to urge upon Congress the reduction of the duty of thirty-five per cent upon foreign paper to a revenue standard. …

The Legislatures of most of the States, at the last session of Congress, requested their Senators and Representatives to reduce or abolish the duty on foreign printing paper, and your committee are advised that the question is now under advisement by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington, and would, therefore, beg leave to offer the following on the part of this Convention:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, on behalf of the press of Illinois, be requested to vote for a reduction of the duty on foreign printing paper from a prohibitory to a revenue standard.

LEGAL AND GENERAL ADVERTISING.

The report of the Committee on Legal and General Advertising first came up, and after a long discussion was, with several proposed amendments and independent resolutions, formally referred back to the Committee.

GRATUITOUS PAPERS.

It was resolved by a standing vote that the publishers present in this Convention should send copies of their papers gratuitously for one year to the Peoria Board of Trade and the Commercial College in Peoria, which tenders them a dinner to-day.

GRATUITOUS ADVERTISING DISCUSSED.

The report of the Committee on Gratuitous Advertising was then taken up and discussed at length.

Mr. Hampton moved to amend by the insertion of not less than one-half the usual rates, instead of equal to that required for regular advertising.

Mr. White moved to include in the matters mentioned in the committee's report the reports of County School Superintendents. Adopted.

Mr. Emery moved to include in the report all resolutions of societies of a personal character. Adopted.

Mr. Hampton's amendment was accepted and the report, with its several amendments, was adopted as the sense of the Convention.

PUBLICATION OF THE STATE LAWS.

Mr. Perkins presented the report of the Committee on the memorializing of the Legislature regarding the publication of the State laws in county papers. The proposed memorial earnestly urges upon the Legislature the necessity for the spreading of the knowledge of the statute laws among the people, and prays for the publication of all general and important local laws in all the papers of the State. After some discussion on the phraseology of the report, the whole matter was referred back to the Committee.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Mr. Shoaff presented the report of the Committee on subscription rates of weekly papers throughout the State, fixing the minimum rate at $2 per annum in advance. The report was, after a lengthy discussion, adopted as presented.

PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The report relative to the formation of a Press Association was adopted, and the dues for annual membership were fixed at $1 per annum.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION, AGAIN.

On motion of Mr. Dowdall, a committee of five was appointed on permanent organization. The Chair subsequently appointed as such committee Messrs. Dowdall, Wilson, Bush, Emory and Flynn.

MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The memorial to the Legislature regarding the publication of laws was reported in a slightly amended form, and adopted.

REPORT ON PAPER MONOPOLY.

The report of the committee on paper monopoly was brought up.

Mr. French moved that it be amended by adding to the resolution, "or its total abolition," allowing foreign paper to enter the country free of duty. The subject was laid over until afternoon.

ADVERTISING.

… was allowed to briefly address the Convention on the propriety of basing rates of advertising upon the circulation of the several papers. Action was deferred until the afternoon.

EDITORIAL COURTESY.

Mr. Perkins offered the following:

Resolved, That honestly confessing our past delinquencies, we hereby declare it to be our purpose in future to observe, in all our publications, the courtesies and amenities belonging to gentlemen, and hereby feel constrained to erase what we will strike from our list of exchanges every journal whose editor descends to personalities in the abuse of his contemporaries. Adopted.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Mr. Merritt offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into the exorbitant prices at present paid to telegraph companies, and all other telegraphic business, and report at the next meeting of this Convention. The resolution was adopted, and the Chairman appointed as such committee Messrs. Merritt, Wilson, Dowdall, Emery and Pomeroy.

The Convention then adjourned until two o'clock p. m.

BANQUET.

Last night the Peoria Board of Trade gave a really elegant entertainment to the Editorial Convention. About four hundred persons were present, including the most prominent, wealthy and beautiful of the people of Peoria; and the occasion was in all respects a most joyous one. The festivities began with a dinner, after which came the following order:

TOASTS AND RESPONSES.

Our Country—The greatest territory with the best form of government on earth. May it exist for ever.

Responded to by H. H. Sellers, of the Tazewell *Republican*.

Washington—He who laid a stone foundation does the best part of the building.

Responded to by J. McDonald, of the Tazewell *Register*.

Franklin—The father of American editors as well as of American printers: both should hold him in reverence.

Responded to by Hon. J. W. Merritt, of the *State Register*.

The West—The granary of the world: May it be equally celebrated for the intelligence and virtue of its inhabitants.

Responded to by Wm. Perkins, of the Ottawa *Republican*.

The Press—The Lever that moves, the Beacon that guides and the Light which illuminates the world.

Responded to by M. M. Pomeroy, of the La Crosse (Wis.) *Democrat*.

The Ladies—Matter to be set up and distributed; Forms to be locked up and pressed; Books to be bound, always with a clear proof, good *impression*, but sometimes expensively bound, which a Typo thinks is not a fat take.

Responded to by Col. Smith, of the Jacksonville *Journal*.

A BALL.

After the conclusion of the supper a ball ensued, and the dance was kept up until almost gray dawn.

A DINNER.

This noon the Convention partook of an excellent dinner to which they were invited by Messrs. Worthington, Wasner and Cole, proprietors of a commercial college in Peoria. Speeches of an appropriate character were made on the occasion.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention assembled at three o'clock.

THE PAPER MONOPOLY AGAIN.

The paper monopoly question came up for discussion. The only difference in opinion thereon was whether a total abolition of the tariff should be recommended, or a considerable reduction from the present rates. The resolution offered by the committee was finally adopted as presented by them.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING.

The foreign advertising report was next brought forward, and elicited a long discussion on whether the per centage given to advertising agents should be allowed to remain at 25 per cent, or be reduced to 15 per cent, or cut off altogether, and they left to draw their profits from advertisers, paying full rates clear to the papers. The resolutions were finally amended so as to allow advertising agents 20 per cent commission, and in this form were adopted.

RATES OF ADVERTISING AGAIN.

The fixing of rates of advertising was taken up for action, and the Committee thereon presented a second report, which was adopted, as follows:

One square one week in papers of less than 500 circulation, $1 the first insertion, and 50 cents each additional insertion, for first four weeks.

Papers of 500 circulation and under 1,000, $1.50 for first insertion and 75 cents for each additional insertion for first four weeks.

Papers having over 1,000 circulation, in no instance to charge less than these rates, but as much more as they can get.

One square, three months, 500 circulation, $6; 1,000 circulation, $7.

One square, six months, 500 circulation, $8; 1,000 circulation, $10.

One square, twelve months, 500 circulation, $10; 1,000 circulation, $15.

Five squares, one year, 500 circulation, $35; 1,000 circulation, $36.

Ten squares, one year, 500 circulation, $40; 1,000 circulation, $50.

Twenty squares, one year, 500 circulation, $65; 1,000 circulation, $85.

For double-column advertisements 25 per cent extra; for cuts in advertisements, 25 per cent extra. A square to consist of 250 ems—eight lines of minion type.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following nomination of officers for the ensuing year:

President—J. W. Merritt, Springfield.

Vice Presidents—J. W. Bailey, Princeton; C. H. Smith, Jacksonville; C. D. Fletcher, Centralia.

Corresponding Secretary—W. T. Dowdall, Peoria.

Treasurer—E. Emery, Peoria.

Recording Secretary—Jas. Shoaff, Decatur.

Executive Committee—A. R. Swain, Monmouth; H. M. Kimball, Carlinville; L. V. Ives, Salem.

These officers were unanimously elected.

DELEGATES.

It was

Resolved, To send three delegates from this Association to the meeting of the Western Associated Press in Detroit in August next, expenses of the delegates to be borne by this Association.

MAGAZINE ADVERTISING.

It was further

Resolved, That hereafter no advertisement of a magazine or paper be received for less than the usual advertising rates.

VOTE OF THANKS.

A resolution returning the warmest thanks of the Convention to the generous citizens of Peoria, to the publishers of the two papers in the city, and their corporate entertainers, for their hospitality, was adopted.

Mr. Dowdall, of Peoria, handsomely responded with a compliment to the Convention.

EXTRA NOTICES AND TAX LISTS.

A resolution was adopted directing the executive committee to revise the laws so as to receive increased compensation for publication of estray notices and tax lists, and bring the matter before the Legislature.

CO-OPERATION.

The Secretary was directed to correspond with all Illinois publishers and editors with a view to ascertain their willingness to join this association and co-operate with it.

The fixing of the time and place of holding the next meeting of the Convention was referred to the Executive Committee.

THANKS TO THE RAILROADS.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the railroads of the State for their courtesies.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

The Chair appointed a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws—Messrs. Rounseville, Emery and Dowdall.

SWINDLING ADVERTISING AGENTS.

A resolution was unanimously adopted denouncing Mather & Co., advertising agents, of New York, as swindlers.

DELEGATES TO DETROIT.

Messrs. J. W. Merritt, J. J. Wilson and M. M. Dexter were appointed the delegates to the Detroit Convention of the Associated Press in August next.

PERSONALITIES.

The resolution of Mr. Perkins, against personalities and animosity between members of the press, was put to vote and lost.

TO BE PUBLISHED IN PAMPHLET.

It was resolved to print the transactions of this Convention in pamphlet form.

POLITICAL CAUCUSES.

Notice was given that private caucuses of each of the political parties represented in this Convention would be held after the adjournment of the Convention.

THANKS.

The usual resolution of thanks to the officers of the Convention was adopted. After some trivial and financial business, the Convention adjourned.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Terrible Tragedy—Reported Duel in Mississippi—A Negro Shot by a Boy—Washington's Birthday—President's Veto—Weather, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Feb. 21.

A terrible tragedy was enacted in Monroe county, Arkansas, a few days ago. It originated, in a dispute between John Donovan and J. W. Jenkins, concerning some legal matters. A meeting occurred at the house of one Alexander Brewster, on the 15th inst., when, both being in a violent passion, it was suggested that both should go out doors and settle the matter, to which both agreed. Donovan started first, followed by Jenkins, who, drawing a pistol, shot Donovan in the back as he was in the act of taking off his coat and turning upon his enemy. Seeing the dastardly act, Brewster rushed forward to protect Donovan from further injury, when Jenkins fired at him also, the ball passing through his body and killing him instantly. Jenkins then decamped, but was subsequently arrested and is now in custody at Helena. Donovan is not expected to recover. Jenkins endeavored to shoot his captors, who experienced much difficulty in securing the murderer.

It is reported that a duel was fought in Mississippi to-day between two gentlemen from this city. No particulars received.

The charge that Mr. … the mate of the ill-fated Miami … proved false. The first cormoror … C. Ashwortz, has stood trial at Little Rock and been cleared of all the charges.

A lad named John Covey was assaulted by other boys to-day and in self-defence discharged a pistol, the ball from which killed a negro named Bob Gill, who was not concerned in the affray. Covey, who is only thirteen years of age, was arrested, but subsequently discharged on negro testimony.

Washington's birthday passed by without any demonstrations, save a parade of school children, nor has the President's veto been celebrated by any public rejoicing.

Weather cloudy and warm. Rain fell this morning. The river is rising fast—12 inches since yesterday. Down—boats Julia, Kate Finney, and Gold Finch. Up—Darling, Only Chance, Dictator, Forsyth, and Amazon.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Homicide—Coroner's Inquest—The Jury Return a Verdict of Justifiable Homicide—Railroad Matters—The President Indorsed by Kentucky Rebels.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.

The incidents connected with the homicide of O. S. Murray, at the hands of his former friend, B. A. Edwards, prove to be complicated, and somewhat palliate the act. A Coroner's jury this evening heard evidence showing that, for several months, Murray has entertained very hostile feelings toward Edwards; that he has threatened his life, and at one time chased him with a large knife through his boarding house; that last night, while Edwards was spending an evening with a young lady, Murray's wife's sister, with whom he is on intimate, and perhaps more than friendly terms, Murray was prowling around to meet him, and declared to his wife that he intended to assault him; that he followed him to his boarding house, and waited until he came out, when he sprang upon him with an open knife, saying he could go no further, but before he could make a cut, Edwards shot him. The jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide. Edwards will be taken before the police court in the morning, and perhaps discharged.

The citizens of Lebanon, a fine country town, five miles from the Little Miami Railroad, and twenty-… build a branch of the road to their town. The work will be put under contract immediately.

The Democrats of Newport, most of them returned rebels, held a meeting last night, and heartily indorsed President Johnson's veto message and his reconstruction policy. A similar meeting was held in Louisville also, of which Gov. Bramlette was chairman. He expressed his own trust in the patriotism and integrity of President Johnson, and believed that the country at large would …

FROM PEORIA.

Meeting of Republican Editors—They Unanimously Condemn the Veto—Eloquent Resolutions.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PEORIA, Feb. 23.

At a meeting to-day of the Republican Editors in attendance upon the Editorial State Convention, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republican Editors of the State of Illinois, in view of the action of the President of the United States, in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill, a measure designed only to operate in those States and districts where the civil rights of freedmen were denied, and the free enjoyment of liberty not assured, a measure humane, beneficent and just in its general provisions, and passed by more than two-thirds of the members of both houses of Congress, receiving the united support of every true Republican member thereof; do hereby declare our unqualified disapprobation of said veto, and deprecate the spirit in which the President has thus turned his back upon the loyal friends and supporters of this Government, and joined hands with the late rebels and copperheads, whose common purpose it was, and still is, to overthrow our Republican form of government, and destroy freedom.

Resolved, That we send greeting to the loyal and true members of Congress, especially to the Illinois delegation—Senators and Representatives—for their consistent and manly support of the principles of freedom, and their maintenance of human rights, and that we pledge to them the cordial support and enthusiastic approval of the loyal editors of Illinois.

Resolved, That it is unbecoming a brave and magnanimous people, after illustrating the brightest pages in the history of national progress, at the very moment of their highest achievement to take a step backward and to clearly undo the best work of a century, condensed into the short space of four bloody years.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to each of our loyal Representatives and Senators in Congress, and that the loyal papers of the State of Illinois be requested to give the same a place in their columns.

FROM MISSOURI.

Resolutions Passed Indorsing the Action of Congress on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and Condemning the Veto—The Rebels Laid Out.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.

The following concurrent resolution, agreed upon by the caucus of Union members, passed both Houses of the Missouri Legislature yesterday:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the State of Missouri, the Senate concurring therein, that the conflict which has existed for the last five years between loyalty and disloyalty is still pending, and that the safety of the nation demands that the Government shall be retained in loyal hands; and resolved that in the thirty Senators who voted to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, vetoed by the President, and in the Union majority of the House of Representatives of the National Congress, who supported the same, and kindred measures, we recognize true and worthy representatives of the principles which saved the country in the late rebellion, and we tender such Senators and Representatives the hearty support and sympathy of ourselves and our constituents.

The vote on the above in the Senate was twenty-one to five, and in the House seventy-seven to twenty-five. The Conservatives and rebels tried all sorts of dodges to defeat the resolutions, but were beaten at all points. The resolution has the sanction of the Governor and nineteen-twentieths of the voters who supported Lincoln and Johnson in this State.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Committal of Murderers—Newton Bateman—State Superintendents' National Convention—Petroleum Co., &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 23.

The preliminary examination of John Hall and Joseph Robbins, charged with being engaged in the murder of Henry Aholts, in this city on the night of the 18th of January last, was concluded to-day. The evidence, though circumstantial, is very strong. The accused were remanded to jail to await trial for murder at the next term of the Circuit Court.

Hon. Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, arrived in this city from Washington this morning, where he has been in attendance on the State Superintendents' Convention. The Convention presented a memorial to Congress for the establishment of a National Bureau of Education. … a committee, the chairman of which is Mr. Garfield, of Ohio.

A certificate of the organization of the Empire … Petroleum Company … capital stock $100,000, was filed in the Secretary of State's office to-day.

Frederick Douglass will lecture in the Representatives' Hall in this city to-morrow night.

FROM DES MOINES.

The Veto in the Iowa Legislature—Copperhead Meeting to Indorse the President's Veto—The Legislature on the Veto.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, February 23.

The House was engaged all day in discussing the Senate resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress in favor of passing the Freedman's Bureau bill over the Johnson veto. In the Senate a legion of petitions were presented and referred.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, February 23.

The Copperhead ratification meeting at the Court House last night, adopted resolutions indorsing Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and pledging the President the support of the Democratic party. About seventy-five Democrats were present, and listened to speeches from the old dilapidated hacks of their defunct organization. Neither the President of the United States, or any other power on earth, can electrify the Democratic party in the state of Iowa.

Subscriptions for the Des Moines & Kansas City Railroad are progressing satisfactorily. The prospects for the Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad are cheering all along the line.

The Senate resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to go for putting the Freedman's Bureau bill through over the President's veto, passed the House this morning by a vote of 120 for to 20 against.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Rearrest of an Escaped Bank Robber—Snow Storm.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 23.

Brown, the bank robber, who escaped from the Elkhorn jail a few evenings since, was arrested yesterday with his wife, at the Juneau House, where he had been stopping under a false name, and confined to his room on plea of sickness waiting for a Grand Haven boat to take him to Canada.

We have had quite a heavy snow storm within the past twenty-four hours, but the trains are all on time.

FROM DWIGHT.

Bridge Carried Away—A Man Dangerously Injured, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DWIGHT, Feb. 23.

A bridge on the Alton & Chicago Railroad, near Wilmington, was carried away this morning by the gathering flood. The passenger train due here at noon, was many hours behind in consequence.

A German named Zabel, from Bloomington, was dangerously injured in unloading heavy timbers for repairing said bridge.

Much damage is expected from the rain and the melting snow.

LATER.—The rain has ceased, but it is threatening.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Burning of Delaney's Mill and Distillery at Peru.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PERU, Ill., Feb. 23.

The Mill and Distillery of L. & M. Delaney were entirely destroyed by fire this morning, the fire being discovered about 3 o'clock. The loss is about $50,000, with no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FROM TOPEKA.

Proceedings of the Kansas Legislature.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TOPEKA, Feb. 22.

The Senate passed the following bills: An act to amend an act entitled an act relating to counties and county officers; to credit counties with certain taxes; to provide for the issuing of bonds; to enable school districts in the State of Kansas to issue bonds, and for other purposes; to incorporate Masonic lodges; providing for the issue and negotiation of bonds to aid in the construction of a penitentiary. The House passed 32 bills in the forenoon session, mostly of a local character. The afternoon was spent on the appropriation bill.

The weather is warm and rainy.

FROM JANESVILLE.

Big Snow Storm—Railroad Accident.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 23.

During last night and to-day we had the heaviest fall of snow of the season. It is about a foot deep and is very heavy and damp. The weather is mild.

In consequence of the accident last night at the plank road on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, by which the entire train was thrown from the track, no train has arrived from Chicago to-day, but the track has been cleared, and trains are now passing.

FROM MADISON.

Snow Storm—Return of Soldiers—Appointment—Resolutions Indorsing the Action of Congress.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Feb. 23.

About six inches of snow fell here last night and this forenoon, drifting somewhat, but not enough to seriously interfere with the running of trains on the several railroads.

The remaining four companies of the 48th regiment, B, D, F, and I, under the command of Lieut. Col. C. M. Butt, arrived here last night from Leavenworth and the plains, for a final discharge and payment, which they will receive on the 26th inst.

Gov. Fairchild has appointed Colonel Edward Daniels State Agent to the Paris Exhibition of the Industry and Resources of the World.

It is understood that immediately upon the reassembling of the Legislature on Monday next, strong resolutions, earnestly supporting the Union members of Congress, who voted for the passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill over the veto of the President, will be presented, and no doubt entertained of their immediate passage.

ST. LOUIS COPPERHEADS.

Public Meeting—President Johnson's Veto Indorsed—The Resolutions.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—The Democrats and Conservatives held a meeting at the Mercantile Library Hall last night, at which resolutions were adopted to the following effect: That the Democracy of St. Louis are determined to restore to the citizens of Missouri all their constitutional rights; that the Federal Constitution defines the qualifications of members of Congress, and all men possessing such qualifications are eligible to seats in either House of Congress; that the regulation of the right of suffrage belongs to States alone; that taxation, without representation, is in opposition to the fundamental principles of American constitutional law; that Andrew Johnson, in his recent speech to the Virginia delegation, has placed himself upon the principles stated in the foregoing resolutions, and we, the Democracy of St. Louis, pledge ourselves to support him in carrying out said principles; that the Democracy of Missouri heartily approve the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill; that the Democracy are alarmed at the rapid strides of the advocates of the national funding system now making toward the establishment of a national aristocracy of stock funds, by exempting such stock funds from State taxation; that the holders of every kind of Government stocks ought to be subject to the same rates of taxation as holders of real and personal property; that the Democracy believe no citizen can be deprived of any national or political right except by trial and conviction of such crimes as are punishable by deprivation of liberty or property; that the present constitution of Missouri was formed by a faction, inaugurated by fraud and violence, and is in direct conflict with the essential principles of liberty, and we pledge ourselves to labor for its overthrow; we pledge ourselves to support free trade; that we thank Hon. John Hogan, the democratic representative from this city, for his support of President Johnson's restoration policy, and his faithfulness to his constituents; that we cordially invite the co-operation of all men who oppose Missouri's rule through the tyranny of the radical party.

A separate resolution was adopted indorsing the action at the Verandah Hall Convention last May, and merging the Democratic county organization into the State organization then formed.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

News from Mexico—Great Public Meeting at San Francisco to Denounce Andrew Johnson's Veto Message.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The steamer Colorado, with New York dates to the 1st, has arrived.

Mazatlan dates to the fifteenth are received. That port was opened by Imperial decree. Advices indicate that Maximilian's prospects are still depreciating. The Consul of the Mexican Republic here received advices from Juarez at El Paso, dated the 20th of January, representing affairs as very promising. The Imperialists are fortifying Chihuahua, but there is no probability of their going to El Paso.

Col. Hawkins addressed one of the largest meetings ever held here last night. The sentiment that the President Johnson's recent action has been correctly reported by telegraph, he was unfit for Chief Magistrate of the United States, was greeted by long-continued applause.

Gov. Low, in introducing Col. Hawkins, in the course of his address said of the President's veto that he felt it to be a source of anxiety and alarm when he saw every traitor in the land singing poeans to Andrew Johnson. This sentiment was also greeted with long-continued applause.

Fenians.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23.—The Military Committee presented a report on the plan submitted by Gen. Sweeney. After being thoroughly discussed, it was unanimously adopted, the delegates present pledging their Circles to support of Sweeney with the last dollar and last man. Statements of men and arms at the command of each Circle are now being received, and money is rapidly flowing into the treasury. The Congress will probably adjourn finally to-morrow.

Tax on Tobacco.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Despatches from Washington say it is stated that the Ways and Means Committee are favorably considering a proposition to tax all tobacco in leaf instead as upon the manufactured article. It is thought this mode of taxation will prevent many and considerable frauds upon the revenue.

Steamer Sailed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The steamer Atlantic, the pioneer of the North American Lloyd Steamship Company, sailed yesterday for Bremen. The steamers of this line will perform regular fortnightly service hereafter.

Fire at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

BUFFALO, Feb. 23.—A serious fire occurred at Seneca Falls last Wednesday night. It originated in the photograph rooms of Ladd & Clark, and extended through Mirror Block, Bellows Block, and the residence of Dr. Lester, consuming a dozen different offices, stores, shops and other places of business. Loss estimated at $50,000.

History of the Suppression of the Richmond Examiner.

[Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The history of the suppression of the Richmond *Examiner* has not been heretofore given to the public. We are now enabled to present a brief statement of the whole matter as it occurred. The special articles to which exception was taken appeared in the *Examiner* respectively of the dates of January 30th and February 5th and 6th. In the first date occurs this paragraph, in the leading editorial:

It would be immeasurably the worst consequence of our defeat in the war that the South should lose its moral and intellectual distinctions as a people, and cease to assert its well-known superiority in civilization, in political scholarship, and in all the standards of individual character over the people of the North. That superiority has been recognized by every foreign observer, and by the intelligent everywhere; for it is the South that in the past penned four-fifths of the political literature of America, and it reached the list of names best known in Europe either for commanding statesmanship or for genius; … superiority the war has not conquered or lowered, and the South will do right to claim and cherish it.

In the same paper is printed an account of a ball at the Ballard House, given by officers of the Union army. The writer ridicules and insults Federal soldiers, and after giving an account of the preliminaries of the ball, he proceeds: "The evening arrives, the Ballard is resplendent; there are the haughty dancers, the massive, gorgeous epaulets, the polished boots, the shining lace, and the Yankee women are there. But, thank God! we see but few of the Richmond ladies. But, stop! whence that joyous looking, bright-eyed Southern girl? Do our eyes deceive us? can it be? We look again—we doubt—we look again, but it is so. We cast our eyes over the room, but in that crowd we can see only one other lady of Richmond. We know the supper is over; the sound of music breaks forth, and the forty-five ladies are soon again whirling in the dance. The music is delightful; the room glitters with brass buttons and epaulets; but where is the joy for the Southern heart? Shall we fawn and truckle, play the hypocrite and smile, when our hearts are full of woe? Where are the memories of the battlefield?" Another article follows, headed "Bellum and Post Bellum," describing the changed appearance of affairs at the hotels and inveighing against the better treatment accorded to the Union soldier in comparison with that heretofore and now given to the Confederates. This is equally as bitter and vengeful as the preceding articles. In the *Examiner* of the 6th is a "double leaded" notice at the head of the editorial column, stating that the demand for copies of the *Examiner* containing the account of the hop at the Ballard was so great that the publisher was compelled, in order to accommodate the large number of friends and readers who desired to get copies of the account of the hop, to issue that morning a large special edition, containing, in addition to the usual reading matter, the two articles which seem to have created such a decided sensation. In the same paper are two other paragraphs, calculated to perpetuate bad feeling between North and South, one of these referring to the source of information upon which the account of the hop was made up, concluding thus: "It is enough for us to know that we obtained it accurately, and that, too, without getting our feet within the circle where any Southern man, however weak his antecedents, should blush scarlet to be found, no matter how Yankeeized and galvanized he be now." In the third and last paper there is a reproduction of an account of another Loyal Union Hop at the Spotswood, which occupies over a column of the *Examiner*, and gives a list of the ladies who were present, and therefore contaminated. The editor publishes a card in the same paper, purporting to come from a number of ladies of Richmond of the first respectability. The editor thanks the ladies, and to show how he prizes the card, promises to preserve it in one of the handsomest gilded frames that can be procured. The card reads thus:

"Mr. Pollard: We, the undersigned, representing a large majority of the ladies of Richmond, feel that our thanks are due you for the able manner in which you described the loyal hops at the Spotswood and Ballard hotels, and in especial do we thank you for designating the ladies of Richmond who were present."

Such was the annoyance and such the insults to which the "designated" ladies were subject in consequence of these articles, that they were compelled to address a note to General Terry asking his protection, and expressing their desire to continue their hitherto agreeable social relations with the Union men of the city, if they can be protected from the insults and annoyances suggested. It was upon thorough examination of the articles in the *Examiner*, and due consideration of their baneful effect in stirring up and keeping alive hatred between the people of Richmond who represent the North and those of the South, that Gen. Terry issued the order suppressing the paper. As has been previously stated, Mr. Pollard came to Washington, sought the President, begged that the order be revoked, and was referred to General Grant. Upon calling to see the latter, Pollard was requested to put his application in writing. The substance of this we have already given. The following is a copy of General Grant's reply, indorsed on the back of the application:

REPLY TO APPLICATION OF H. RIVES POLLARD, PRAYING A REVOCATION OF THE ORDER SUPPRESSING THE RICHMOND "EXAMINER."

The course of the *Examiner* in every number which I have seen has been such as to foster and increase the ill feeling toward the Government of the United States by the discontented portion of the Southern people. I believe it for the best interests of the whole people, North and South, to suppress such utterances wherever the power exists to do so. The power certainly does exist where martial law prevails, and will be exercised. Believing as I do, it is my purpose to pursue this course; I have felt it my duty to pursue it in this instance; and as much as I dislike to interfere with the interests of individuals, I would deem it improper and mischievous in tendency to revoke the order for the suppression of the Richmond *Examiner* at this time.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

Upon receiving this reply Pollard immediately repaired to the Ebbitt House, and thence addressed a note to the President, dated February 17. The note is in the nature of a pledge, and runs thus: "If the publication of the *Examiner* shall be permitted, I solemnly pledge my honor that it shall be devoted to the support of the Union, the Constitution, and the laws, and that journal will continue heartily to support the President's policy."

Mr. Pollard called again on Mr. Johnson and presented the note, accompanying it with the most positive asseverations of good and loyal purposes in the future. The President directed that Pollard be permitted, upon the promises he had given, to resume the publication of the *Examiner*.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN & CO., Advertising Agents, 51 Dearborn street, are authorized Agents to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all other leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Convocation of Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., this (SATURDAY) evening, at the Masonic Temple, at 7½ o'clock. … Monday evening (Regular) Work on P. M. and M. E. M. Degrees. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $15,000 and ten years' experience in Dry Goods, desires a situation for a time on reasonable salary with a Wholesale house or Dry Goods House, with a view of becoming an active partner. … Address "X.Y.," Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD. With one or two comfortable rooms, in a private family on the South Side—SOUTH of 12th-st. Pay prompt. Address, stating location and terms, "M.," Tribune office.

TO PENSIONERS.—Half yearly installments of Pension collected at the Chicago Pension Agency, at reasonable rates. Also, Pensions, Bounties, Prize Money and Officers' Certificates of Indebtedness obtained. All classes of War Claims promptly and safely collected. Address JAS. B. WELCH, Agent National War Claim Association, 93 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Do you want a good Farm? Can sell you bargains in farms of all sizes, in Lake County, … JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 17 Lombard Block.

LEE & HOWARD, Gauze Wire Window Screen Co. (SEE CITY COLUMN.)

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and style of MUNSON, SKINNER & CO., was dissolved this day by limitation. Either of the former partners are authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm. F. MUNSON, E. S. SKINNER. Chicago, Jan. 31st, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the name, firm and style of MUNSON, SKINNER & CLARKE, For the purpose of conducting the Printing, Manufacture of Blank Books, and General Stationery business in all its branches, at 140 Lake street. F. MUNSON, E. S. SKINNER, GEO. C. CLARKE. Chicago, February 1st, 1866.

MUNSON, SKINNER & CLARKE, STATIONERS, Account Book Manufacturers AND COMMERCIAL PRINTERS, 140 Lake Street, CHICAGO. We offer a large and well-selected assortment of Blank Books and Stationery, And pay especial attention to the execution of every variety of Commercial Printing. We are also the exclusive agents for the sale of John Foley's Gold Pens in the Northwest, and would solicit orders of the trade in that particular line of goods, which we believe to be unsurpassed in quality and price. ACCOUNT BOOKS MADE TO ORDER of any desired pattern of Printing, Ruling and Binding, AT SHORT NOTICE. MUNSON, SKINNER & CLARKE, 140 LAKE STREET.

T. L. MILLER, Agent Manhattan Life Ins. Co., OF NEW YORK. Office 70 and 72 LaSalle street, 3d and 4th doors south of Randolph street. CAPITAL REPRESENTED $7,000,000.

"THE DEMAND FOR A BOOK in a Circulating Library, is a good test of its popularity. A dull book remains quiet on the shelf, while a lively and satisfactory novel is 'never in.' Loring, the Boston Music, … SIMPLICITY AND FASCINATION. … All the Chicago Booksellers sell it. WALSH LEADS THEM ALL. LORING, Boston, Publisher.

St. Louis and Southern Illinois FAMILY FLOURS. We receive regularly, ON CONSIGNMENT, the following brands, which we offer to Jobbers and Retailers at St. Louis wholesale prices, with transportation added. Plank's Extra, Weinhold's Best, Magnolia, Veranda, St. George, "F. F. F. G," Tellico, "Leibrock & Heller." … A. M. WRIGHT & CO., Commission Merchants, 136 S. Water-st.

Lot on Erie Street, near Market, 70x100. For sale cheap to close the interest of an Eastern party. … BAIRD & BRADLEY, Corner Lake and LaSalle streets.

TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY NOTICE. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Triumph Oil Company will be held at their Office, No. 29 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Pa., on Monday, March 5, 1866, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, … WILLIAM MUSSLER, Sec'y. …

LOOKING GLASS PLATE MANUFACTORY, 735 MARKET STREET, 735 PHILADELPHIA, Pa. J. G. & W. E. SALTER, IMPORTERS, JOBBERS and MANUFACTURERS OF ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH LOOKING GLASSES. …

$25 REWARD. Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, on the evening of the 23d of February, A DARK BROWN MARE, … GEO. T. COOK, 232 West Washington-st.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and style of CHAS. TOBEY & BRO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES TOBEY will settle the affairs of the late firm, and will continue the Furniture Business, at the old stand, 87 & 89 STATE STREET. CHARLES TOBEY, F. B. TOBEY. Chicago, February 20th, 1866.

NEW YORK Weekly Magazine! OF 48 PAGES! 48 PAGES! OF POPULAR LITERATURE! … For 10 Cents a Week! THE CHEAPEST MAGAZINE EVER PUBLISHED. THE NUMBER FOR February 24 Now Ready. For Sale by All News Dealers. … O. H. BAILEY & CO., Publishers, No. 2 Beekman-st., New York.

Beadle's Monthly, FOR MARCH. TABLE OF CONTENTS. … Price 25 cents per number; or $3.00 per year. BEADLE & COMPANY, Publishers, 118 William st., New York.

Every Saturday. NUMBER 8 NOW READY. Containing a most attractive variety, selected from the London Review, Chambers' Journal, London Society, Spectator, Fortnightly Review, Examiner, Reader, Athenaeum, and other first-class Foreign Periodicals. … TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, 124 Tremont street, Boston. For Sale by all News-dealers.

The LAMB KNITTING MACHINE. KNITS A STOCKING COMPLETE, … No other Machine in the World … SALESROOMS: CINCINNATI, 148 West Fourth-st. CHICAGO, 128 South Clark-st. … Lamb Knitting Machine Manufacturing Co.

MATTESON HOUSE FOR SALE AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1866, At 10 a. m., at the North Door of the Court House. …

ARMY SUPPLIES. OFFICE OF SUBSISTENCE COMMISSARY, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1866. Sealed Proposals … M. P. SMALL, Bvt. Col. and C. S., Nashville, Tenn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. We have daily applications made for good residences in all parts of the city. … S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street.

Farm for Sale. 160 acres Prairie and Timber adjoining. … J. R. LEWIS, St. Charles.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of C. H. SCRIVEN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. … C. H. SCRIVEN, E. D. CARR. Chicago, February 23d, 1866.

I WILL SELL MY PIANO, … H. T. JOHNSON, 44 Lake street, Chicago.

MISS L. R. LOWRY, Homoeopathic and Clairvoyant PHYSICIAN. …

BUSINESS OFFICES TO RENT. … UNDERWOOD & CO.

TO CAPITALISTS. …

THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, …

E. B. KIMBALL & CO., General Commission Merchants, No. 99 Poydras street, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

FRANK STU[illegible] & CO., … TIN PLATE, … IRON, WIRE, ZINC AND METALS, … AND JAPANNED WARE, Agents for Howe's Scales, 190 AND 201 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, Illinois.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1866. J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (Or Double) Spring Skirt. WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, Sole owners of Patent, and exclusive manufacturers, 97 Chambers Street, New York. … Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts.

ST. SUIT'S KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKEY. Address S. T. SUIT & CO., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

O. E. MERRILL, Manufacturer of PAPER MACHINERY, Machinist Upright Drills, IMPROVED WATER WHEELS, WELL DRILLS, &c., &c. BELOIT, WIS.

LAMB & QUINLIN GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ST. LOUIS, MO. LAMB, QUINLIN & CO., General Commission Merchants, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

J. W. POTTLE & CO., Commission Merchants, CHICAGO, ILL. We are prepared to make advances on shipments to either of the above houses. J. W. POTTLE & CO.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. … Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y. Address all orders to DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.

PAPER MILLS FOR SALE. We offer for sale our THREE PAPER MILLS, With Water Power, situated on Rock River at Beloit, Wis. … ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., Chicago or at BELOIT, Wis.

JOHN B. TURCHIN & CO., Patent Office, Inventors' Agency, and Engineering and Draughting Bureau. …

GROUND OIL CAKE. … E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, cor. Clinton and Fulton streets. …

COMMISSION—J. SHERRARD & CO., successors to Haslett & Sherrard, General Commission Merchants, 19 South Wells-st., Chicago. …

GRANT'S PATENT SHIFTING Buggy-Top Rail. … Shop Rights for Sale. THOMAS H. BROWN, Agent.

Oil Barrels and Staves. THE CHICAGO BARREL CO. offer superior made Oil Barrels AT THREE DOLLARS EACH, … F. L. UNDERWOOD, Sec'y and Treas.

H. O. ARMOUR & CO., Commission Merchants, 56 LaSalle Street. … ARMOUR, PLANKINTON & CO., NEW YORK. …

REMOVED. Richmond House. CITY HOTEL. …

SAMUEL S. HOMANS. Forwarding & Commission Merchant, AND WHARF BOAT PROPRIETOR. CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

CLARK SEMINARY—Offers … C. B. GUERNSEY, A. M.

PROPELLERS FOR SALE. …

PROPELLER FOR SALE. …

GALLUP & PEABODY, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office, Room 13, Portland Block, Chicago.

BRICK MACHINE. …

Detective Agency. WILLIAM TURTLE …

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

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[illegible] to a Rebel and Copperhead [illegible]

Washington, Feb. 22, 1866.

[illegible]

The resolutions, as I understand them, are complimentary to the policy which has been adopted by the administration, and has been [illegible] since it came into power. [illegible] to you on this occasion that it is extremely gratifying to me to know that so large a portion of my fellow-citizens approve and endorse the policy which has been adopted and which it is my intention shall be carried out. [Great applause.] That policy is one which is intended to restore all the States to their original relations to the Federal Government of the United States. [Renewed applause.] This seems to be a day peculiarly appropriate for such a manifestation; it is the day that gave birth to that man who, more than any other, founded this Government; it is the day that gave birth to the Father of our country; it is the day that gave birth to him who presided over that body that formed the Constitution under which all the States entered into this glorious confederacy. Such a day is peculiarly appropriate for the endorsement of a policy whose object is the restoration of the Union of the States as it was designed by the father of his country. [Applause.] Washington, whose name this city bears, is embalmed in the hearts of all who love free government. Washington, in the language of his eulogist, was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. No people can claim him. No nation can appropriate him. His reputation is commensurate with the civilized world, and his name is the common property of all those who love free government. To-day I had the pleasure of visiting the association who have been devoting their efforts to the completion of the monument which is being erected to his name. I was to [illegible] them, and, so far as I could, to extend to them my influence and countenance in aid of the work they have undertaken. That monument which is being erected to him who, I may say, founded the government, is almost within the throw of a stone of the spot from which I address you. Let it be completed. [Applause.] Let those various blocks which States, and individuals, and associations, and corporations have put in that monument as evidence of their love for this Union, be preserved, and let the work be accomplished. In this connection let me refer to the block from my own State—God bless her [applause]—which has struggled for the preservation of this Union in the field and in the councils of the nation, and which is now struggling to restore her relations with this Government which were interrupted by a fearful rebellion. She is now struggling to renew those relations and to take her stand where she had ever stood since 1796, until this rebellion broke out. [Great applause.] Let me repeat the sentiment that State has inscribed upon [illegible] which she has deposited in that monument of freedom which is being raised in commemoration of Washington. She is willing to get back into the Union, and [illegible] by the sentiment which is there inscribed, and she is willing to sustain it. [illegible] It is the sentiment which was enunciated by her distinguished son, the immortal, illustrious Jackson: "The Federal Union: it must be preserved." [Great applause.] If it were possible for that old man, whose statue is now before me, and whose portrait is beside me in the Executive mansion, whose sentiment is thus preserved in that stone in your vicinity, to be called forth from the grave, or if it were possible to commune with the spirit of the illustrious dead, and make him understand the progress of faction and of rebellion and treason, he would turn over in his coffin, and he would rise and shaking off the habiliments of the tomb, would again stand erect, and extend that long arm and finger and reiterate that sentiment once expressed by him on a memorable occasion: "The Federal Union: it must be preserved." [Great applause.] We have witnessed what has transpired since his time. In 1833, when treason and treachery and infidelity to the Government and the Constitution of the United States stalked forth in the land, it was his power and influence that crushed it in its incipiency. It was then put down, but only for a time. The same spirit of disaffection continued. There were men disaffected to the Government both in the North and in the South. There was, in a portion of the Union, a peculiar institution of which some complained, and to which others [illegible]. One portion of our country in the South advocated that institution, and another portion in the North opposed it. The result was the formation of extreme parties—one especially in the South, which reached a point at which it was proposed to dissolve the Union of the States, for the purpose, as was said, of securing and preserving this peculiar institution. There was another portion of our countrymen who were opposed to this institution, and who went so far upon [illegible] that they were willing to break up the Government in order to get clear of that peculiar institution of the South. I say these things because I desire to talk plainly and in familiar phraseology. I assume nothing here beyond the position of a citizen, one who has been pleading for his country and the preservation of the Constitution. [Immense cheering.] These two parties, I say, were arrayed against each other, and I stood here before you for the Union to-day, as I stood in the Senate of the United States in 1861. I met those there who were [illegible] upon the Constitution, those who wanted to disrupt the Government, and I denounced them as their true character. I said that those who were engaged in the work of breaking up the Government were rebels and traitors, and have never ceased, on all proper occasions, to repeat that sentiment, and so far as [illegible] could go I have endeavored to carry it out. [Great applause.] I have just remarked that there were two parties, one of which was for destroying the Government and separating the Union, in order to preserve slavery, and the other for breaking up the Government in order to destroy slavery. True, the objects which they sought to accomplish were different, so far as slavery was concerned, but they agreed in the desire to break up the Government—the precise thing to which I have always been opposed; and whether disunionists come from the South or the North, I stand now as I did then, to vindicate the Union of these States and the Constitution of my country. [Tremendous applause.] When rebellion and treason manifested themselves in the South, I stood by the Government. I said then I was for the Union with slavery, I was for the Union without slavery; in either alternative I was for my Government and its Constitution. The Government has stretched forth its strong arm, and with its physical power it has put down treason in the field. That is, the section of the country which then arrayed itself against the Government has been put down by the strong arm. What did we say when this treason originated? We said, "No compromise. You yourselves in the South can settle this question in eight and forty hours." I said again and again, and I repeat it now, "Disband your armies in the South, acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, acknowledge the duty of obedience to the laws, and the whole matter is settled." [Applause.] What has been done since? Their armies have been disbanded, and they come forward now in a proper spirit, and say, "We were wrong. We made an effort to carry out the doctrine of secession, and to dissolve this Union, and in that we have failed. We have traced this doctrine to its logical and physical results, and we find that we were mistaken. We acknowledge the flag of our country, and are willing to obey the Constitution, and to yield to the supremacy of the laws." [Great applause.] Coming in that spirit I say to them—When you have complied with the requirements of the Constitution, when you have yielded to the law, when you have acknowledged your allegiance to the Constitution, I will, so far as I can, open the doors of the Union to those who had erred and strayed from the fold of their fathers for a time. [Great applause.]

[illegible] suffered more by the rebellion than I [illegible]. I shall not repeat the story of the [illegible] and sufferings inflicted upon me. The spirit of revenge is not the spirit in which to act in a whole people. I know there has been a great deal said about the exercise of the pardoning power. So far as your Executive is concerned, there is no one who has labored with more earnestness than myself to have the principal intelligent and conscious offenders brought to justice, the law vindicated and the great fact judicially established that treason is a crime. [Applause.] But, while conscious, leading, and intelligent traitors are to be punished, should whole counties, and States, and peoples be made subject to the penalty of death? ["No, no."] I have, perhaps, as much [illegible] as [illegible] ought to have, [illegible] reason in great matters of government about man as he is. We must conform our actions and our conduct to the example of Him who founded our holy religion. [illegible] that I would make such a comparison on this occasion, in any personal respect. I came into this place under the Constitution of my country, by the approbation of the people, and what did I find? I found eight millions of people who were, in fact, condemned under the law, and the penalty was death. Was I to yield to the spirit of revenge and resentment, and declare that they should all be annihilated and destroyed? How different would have been from the example set by the founder of our religion, the extremes of whose divine arch rest upon the horizon, and whose span embraces the universe. He who founded this great scheme came into the world and found man condemned under the law, and his sentence was death; what was his example? Instead of putting the world or a nation to death, he died upon the cross, attesting by his wounds and his blood that he died that mankind might live. [Great applause.] Let those who have erred repent; let them acknowledge their allegiance; let them become loyal, willing supporters and defenders of our glorious stripes and stars, and the Constitution of our country. Let the leaders, the conscious, intelligent traitors be punished, and be subjected to the penalties of the law. [Applause.] But to the great mass who have been forced into this rebellion in many instances, and in others, have been misled, I say leniency, kindness, trust and confidence. [Great applause.]

But, my countrymen, when I look back over the history of the rebellion, I am not vain when I ask if I have not given as much evidence of my devotion to the Union as some who croak a great deal about it? When I look back over the battle-fields of the rebellion, I think of the many brave men in whose company I was. I cannot but recollect that I was in the place where the contest was most difficult, and the result most doubtful. [illegible] almost before the smoke had passed away [illegible] the bodies of our dead [illegible] through the stages of decomposition, what do we now find? The rebellion has been put down by the strong arm of the Government in the field; but is that the only way in which you can have rebellion? [illegible] we struggled against [illegible] in the Union; but almost, before the smoke [illegible] battle-field has passed away, before our brave men have all returned to their homes and renewed the ties of affection and love to their homes, their children, we find almost another rebellion inaugurated. We put down the former rebellion in order to prevent the separation of the States, to prevent them from flying off, and thereby changing the character of our Government, and weakening its power; but when that object has been accomplished, and that [illegible] our efforts have been successful, and

that attempt has been put down, we find [illegible] almost in the opposite direction, a [illegible] in the [illegible] bring about a consolidation of [illegible] which is equally objectionable with [illegible]. [Vociferous applause.] We [illegible] powers are assumed and attempted to be exercised of a most extraordinary character. It seems that Governments may be revolutionized, governments at least may be changed, without going through the strife of arms. I believe it is a fact, attested in history, that sometimes revolutions most disastrous to the people are effected without the shedding of blood. The substance of your government may be taken away, while the form and the shadow remain to you. What is now being proposed? We find that in point of fact nearly all the powers of the Government are assumed by an irresponsible Central Directory which does not even consult the legislative or the executive departments of the Government. By resolutions reported from a committee, in whom it seems that practically the legislative power of the Government is now vested, that great principle of the Constitution which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative department, the Senate and the House of Representatives, to judge for itself of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members has been virtually taken away from the two branches of the legislative department of the Government, and conferred upon a committee, who must report before either House can act under the Constitution as to accepting the members who are to take their seats as component parts of the respective bodies. By this rule it is assumed that there must be laws passed recognizing a State as in the Union, or its practical relations to the Union as restored, before the respective Houses under the Constitution can judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members. What a position is that! You struggled for four years to put down a rebellion. You denied in the beginning of the struggle that any State could go out of the Union. You said it had neither the right nor the power to do so. The issue was made, and it has been settled that the States had neither the right nor the power to go out of the Union. With what consistency, after it has been settled by the military arm of the Government, and by the public judgment, that the States had no right to go out of the Union, can any one now turn round and assume that they are out, and that they shall not come in? I am free to say to you, as your Executive, that I am not prepared to take any such position. [Great applause.] I said in the Senate, in the very inception of this rebellion, that the States had no right to go out. I asserted, too, that they had no power to go out. That question has been settled, and it being settled, I cannot turn around now and give the lie direct to all that I have professed, and all that I have done for the last five years. [Applause.] When those who rebelled comply with the Constitution, when they give sufficient evidence of loyalty, when they show that they can be trusted, when they yield obedience to the law, that you and I acknowledge obedience, I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and let peace and Union be restored. [Tremendous applause.] I fought traitors and treason in the South. I opposed the Davises, the Toombs, the Slidells, and a long list of others which you can readily fill without my repeating the names. Now when I turn round, and at the other end of the line find men, I care not by what name you call them, who still stand opposed to the restoration of the Union of these States, I am free to say to you that I am still in the field. [Great applause.] I am still for the preservation of the Union. I am still in favor of this great Government of ours going on and filling out its destiny. [Great applause.]

"Give three names at the other end," [illegible] President was called on to name three at the other end of the line.] I am talking to my friends and fellow citizens who are interested with me in this Government, and I presume I am free to mention to you the names of those whom I look upon as being opposed to the fundamental principles of this Government, and who are laboring to pervert and destroy it.

Voices—"Name them. Who are they?"

The President—You ask me who they are. I say Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, is one. I say Mr. Sumner, of the Senate, is another, and Wendell Phillips is another. [Long continued applause.]

Voices—"Give it to Forney."

The President—In reply to that, I simply say I do not waste my ammunition upon dead ducks. [Great laughter and applause.] I stand for my country, I stand for the Constitution. There I have placed my feet from my advent into public life. They may traduce, they may slander, they may vituperate me, but let me say to you that all this has no influence upon me. [Great applause.] Let me say further that I do not intend to be overawed by real or pretended friends, nor do I mean to be bullied by my enemies. [Tremendous applause.] Honest conviction is my courage, the Constitution is my guide. I know, my countrymen, that it has been insinuated—no, not insinuated, it has been said directly, in high circles, that such usurpation of power as I am charged with had been exercised some two hundred years ago, in a particular reign, it would have cost an individual his head. [Great laughter.] Of what usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty? ["None, none."] It is a usurpation that I stand between the people and the encroachments of power. Because, in a conversation with a fellow-citizen, who happened to be a Senator, I said that I thought amendments to the Constitution ought not to be so frequent, that it it was eternally tinkered with it would have lost all its prestige and dignity, and that the old instrument would be lost sight of altogether in a short time? Because in the same conversation I happened to say that if it were amended at all such an amendment ought not to be adopted, it was charged that I was guilty of a usurpation of a power that would cost a king his head at a certain period of English history. [Laughter.] From the same source the information has gone forth that they were in the midst of earthquakes; that they were trembling and could not yield. [Laughter.] Fellow-citizens, there is an earthquake coming; there is a grand swelling of popular judgment and indignation. [Great applause.] The American people will speak, and by their instinct, if not otherwise, they will know who are their enemies. I have endeavored to be true to the people in all the positions which I have occupied, and there is hardly a position in this Government which I have not at some time filled. I suppose it will be said that this is vanity, [laughter] but I may say that I have been in all of them. I have been in both branches of the State Legislature.

A Voice—You commenced a tailor.

The President—A gentleman behind me says I began as a tailor [applause], and that suggestion does not discomfit me in the least, for when I was a tailor, I had the reputation of being a good one and of making close fits, [laughter], and I was always punctual in my customers, and did good work. [Applause.]

Voices—We'll patch up the Union yet.

The President—No, I do not want any patchwork of it; I want original articles restored. [Great applause.] But enough of this facetiousness. I know it may be said, "You are President and you must not talk about these things," but, my fellow-citizens, I intend to talk the truth, and when principle is involved, when the existence of my country is in peril, I hold it to be my duty to speak what I think, and what I feel, as I have always done on former occasions. [Great Applause.] I have said that it has been declared elsewhere that I was guilty of usurpation which would have cost a King his head, and in another place I have been denounced for whitewashing. When and where did I ever whitewash anything or anybody? I have been an Alderman of a town; I have been in both branches of the Legislature of my State; I have been in both Houses of the National Congress; I have been at the head of the Executive Department of my State; I have been Vice President of the United States; and I am now in the position which I occupy before you; and during all this career, where is the man and what portion of the people is there who can say that Andrew Johnson ever made a pledge that he did not redeem, or that he ever made a promise which he violated? [None, none.] Point to the man who can say that Andrew Johnson ever acted with infidelity to the great mass of the people. [Great applause.] Men may talk about beheading and about usurpation; but when I am beheaded I want the American people to be the witness. I do not want it by innuendoes and indecent remarks in high places to be suggested to men who have assassination brewing in their bosoms. Others have exclaimed that the Presidential obstacle must be got out of the way. What is that but—to make use of a strong word—but inciting to assassination? No doubt, I say, the intention was to incite to assassination, so that the obstacle which the people had placed here could be got out of the way. Are the opponents of this Government not yet satisfied? Are those who want to destroy our institutions and change the character of the Government not satisfied with the quantity of blood that has been shed? Are they not satisfied with one martyr in this place? Does not the blood of Lincoln appease their vengeance and their wrath? Is their thirst still unslaked? Do they still want more blood? Have they not honor and courage enough to seek to obtain the end otherwise than through and by the hand of an assassin? I am not afraid of an assassin attacking me where one brave and courageous man would attack another. I only dread him when in disguise and where his footstep is noiseless. If they want blood, let them have the courage to strike like men. I know they are willing to wound, but afraid to strike. If my blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Union and insist on the preservation of this Government in its original purity, let it be shed, but let an altar to the Union be first erected, and then if necessary, take me and lay me upon it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence shall be poured out as the last libation as a tribute to the union of these States. [Great applause.] But let the opponents of this Government remember when it is poured out that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. This Union will grow, and it will continue to increase in strength and power, though it may be cemented and cleansed in blood. I have already spoken to you longer than I intended when I came out. [Go on.] I merely intended to make my acknowledgments for the honor you have done me; but before I close [illegible] me to say a word in regard to the question of amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Shortly after I reached Washington for the purpose of being inaugurated as Vice President of the United States, I had a conversation with Mr. Lincoln in regard to the condition of affairs. We talked particularly in reference to matters in my own State. I told him that we had called a convention, that we had amended the Constitution, and that we had abolished slavery in that State, which was not included in his emancipation proclamation. All these things met his approbation, and he gave me words of encouragement. We talked then about affairs generally, and upon the subject of amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

"When the amendment of the Constitution now proposed is adopted by three-fourths of the States, I am pretty near done, or indeed quite done in favor of amending the Constitution, if there was one other adopted." I asked him, "What is that, Mr. President?" He said, "I have labored to preserve this Union. I have been [illegible] years, I have been [illegible] many and [illegible] desire has been [illegible] these States inter under the Constitution as they were before." I asked him, "Mr. President, what amendment is that which you would propose?" "Why," said he, "it is that there should be an amendment added to the Constitution which would compel the States to send their Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States." [Great applause.] The idea was in his mind that it was part of the doctrine of the rebellion, that any State could withdraw its Senators and Representatives, or refuse to send them. He wanted even to remove that pretext by a constitutional amendment compelling States to send Senators and Representatives to Congress. But what do we now find? The Constitution of the country, even that portion of it which allows amendments to the organic law, expressly provides that no State, without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, and it also provides that each State shall have at least one Representative in the House of Representatives, but yet the position is taken that certain States have not been represented. We impose taxes upon them, we send our tax-gatherers into every region and portion of the States. Their people are subjects of government for the collection of taxes; but when they ask to participate in the legislation of the country they are met at the door and told, "No, you must pay taxes, you must bear the burdens of government, but you cannot participate in its legislation, that legislation which is to affect you through all time to come." Is this justice? Is it fair? [No, no.] I am for the Union. I am for preserving all the States. I am for admitting into the councils of the nation all their representatives who are unmistakably and unquestionably loyal. A man who acknowledges allegiance to the Government, and who swears to support the Constitution, must necessarily be loyal. A man cannot take that in good faith unless he is loyal. A mere inflation of the oath makes no difference, as the principle. But whatever test is thought proper as evidence and as proof of loyalty, is a mere matter of detail, about which I care nothing; but let a man be unmistakably and unquestionably loyal, let him acknowledge allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and be willing to support the Government in the hour of peril and in its hour of need, and I am willing to trust him. [Applause.]

I know that some do not attach as much importance to the point as I do, but I regard it as fundamental. One principle that carried us through the revolution was that there should be no taxation without representation. I hold to that principle, which was laid down as fundamental by our fathers; if it was good then, it is good now; if it was worth standing by then, it is worth standing by now. It is fundamental, and should be observed as long as free government lasts. I am aware that in the midst of rebellion it was said by some that the Constitution had been rolled up as a piece of parchment and laid away; that in time of war and rebellion there was no Constitution. We know that sometimes in great emergencies, under great emergencies, unconstitutional things must sometimes necessarily be done in order to preserve the Constitution itself; but if, while the rebellion was going on the Constitution was rolled up and laid away, if it was violated in some particulars in order to save the Government, and all may be excused and justified, because in saving the Government you really saved the Constitution; now that peace has come, now that the war is over, we want again the benefit of a written Constitution, and I say the time has come to take the Constitution down, to unroll it, to re-read, and to understand its provisions thoroughly; and now, in order to save the Government, we must preserve the Constitution. Our only safety is in a strict adherence and preservation of the Constitution of our fathers. It is now unfolded; it must be read, it must be digested by the American people. I am here to-day, then, in making these remarks, to vindicate the Constitution, and save it, as I believe. It does seem that encroachment upon encroachment is proposed upon it. As far as I can, I have ever resisted encroachments upon the Constitution, and I stand prepared to resist them today, and thereby to preserve the Constitution and Government of the United States. [Applause.] It is now a time of peace, let us have peace; let us enforce the Constitution; let us live under and according to its provisions; let it be published and printed in blazing characters, as though it were in the heavens and punctuated by the stars, so that all can read and all can understand. Let us consult that instrument, and be guided by its provisions; let us understand them, and, understanding them, abide by them. I tell the opponents of this Government, I care not from what quarter they come, East or West, North or South, you that are engaged in the work of breaking up the Government are mistaken. The Constitution of the United States and the principles of free government are deeply rooted in the American heart, and all the powers combined cannot destroy the great instrument, that great chart of freedom. Their attempts, though they seem to succeed for a time, will be futile. They might as well undertake to lock up the winds or chain the waves of the ocean, and confine them within limits. They might as well undertake to repeal the Constitution, and indeed it seems now to be supposed that it can be repealed by a concurrent resolution. [Laughter.] But when the question is submitted to the popular judgment, and to the mass of the people, they will find that they might as well introduce a resolution to repeal the law of gravitation. The attempt to keep this Union from being restored is just about as feasible as would be resistance to the great law of gravitation which binds all to a common centre. The great law of political gravitation will bring back these States and restore them to all their relations to the Federal Government. Cliques, and cabals, and conspiracies, and machinations North and South cannot prevent this great consummation. [Tremendous applause.] All that is wanted is time. Let the American people get to understand what is going on, and they will soon manifest their determination. Here, by way of explanation, let me say that I would to God the whole American people could be assembled here to-day as you are. I wish there was an amphitheatre here capacious enough to contain the whole thirty millions, and they could witness the great struggle that is going on to preserve the Constitution of their fathers. They would soon settle the question, if they could see the kind of spirit that is manifested in the effort to break up the great principles of free government—when they come to understand who was for them and who was against them, who was for ameliorating their condition, and who for elevating them by preserving their Government. If the combatants could stand before them, and there could be a regular set-to between the respective gladiators, in the first place that might be made you would find that the enemies of the country would be crushed, and the people would sustain its friends and the friends of constitutional liberty. [Great cheering.] My fellow-citizens, I have detained you longer than I intended. [Go on.] But we are in a great struggle and I am your instrument, and I have thought it best to express myself frankly. When I ask you who have I usurped authority? who is it in this country that I have not toiled and labored for? Where is the man or woman, either in private life or in public life, that has not always received my attention and my time? Sometimes it has been said, pardon me for being a little egotistical, that we were engaged in a friendly and familiar conversation, "That man Johnson is a lucky man. [Laughter.] They can never defeat him." [Laughter.] Now I will tell you what constitutes my luck. It is in doing right and doing for the people. [Great applause.] The people somehow or other, although their sagacity and good judgment are very frequently underrated, under-estimated, generally get to find out and understand who is for them and who is against them. They do it by instinct if by no other way. They know their friend; they know in whom they can confide. So far thank God, I can lay my hand upon my bosom and state with heartfelt satisfaction, that in all positions in which I have been placed,—in many that were as trying as any in which mortal man has ever been placed, I have never deserted them, nor do I believe they will desert me. [No, no, Applause.] Whom have I betrayed? What principle have I violated? What sentiment have I swerved from? Can those who assail me put their fingers upon one? ["No," "No."] In all the speeches that have been made, no one has dared to put his finger upon any principle I ever asserted from which I have deviated. Have you not heard some of them, at some time, attempt to [illegible] country's cause? But [illegible] sentiment of his that is in opposition or in contradiction to anything that I have done. The very policy that I am now pursuing was carried by me under his administration. I having been appointed by him in a particular position for that very purpose. Inscrutable Providence saw proper to remove him from this to a better world, and I came into his place, and there is not a principle of his in reference to the restoration of the Union from which I have departed. [None, none.] Then the war is not simply upon me, but is upon my predecessor also. I have tried to do my duty. I know that some are envious and jealous, and speak of the White House as having attractions for the President. Let me say to you, the charms of the White House have as little influence upon me as upon any individual in this country, and much less upon me than upon those who are talking about it. The little that I eat and wear does not amount to much, and the difference between what is enough to sustain me and my little family—it is very small, for I am not kin to many folks by consanguinity, though by affinity I am kin to everybody—the difference between the little that suffices for my stomach and back, and more than enough, has no charms for me. The proud and conscious satisfaction of having performed my duty to my country, to my children and to the inner man, is all the reward I ask. [Great applause.] In conclusion, let me ask this vast concourse here to-day, this sea of upturned faces, to come with me, or I will go with you, and stand around the Constitution of our country. It is again unfolded; the people are invited to read and understand, to sustain and maintain its provisions. Let us stand by the Constitution of our fathers, though the heavens themselves should fall. Though faction may rage, though taunts and jeers may come, though abuse and vituperation may be poured out in their most violent form, I mean to be found standing by the Constitution of my country, and by the Constitution as the chief ark of our safety, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberty. Yes, let us cling to it as the mariner clings to the last plank when the night and the tempest close around him. Accept, my thanks, my countrymen, for the indulgence you have extended to me while submitting to you extemporaneously, and perhaps too much so, the remarks which I have made. Let us go away, forgetting the past and looking to the future, resolved to endeavor to restore our Government to its pristine purity, trusting in Him who is on high, but who controls all here below, that ere long our Union will be restored, and that we shall have peace, not only with all the nations of the earth, but peace and good will among all parts of the people of the United States. I thank you for the respect you have manifested to me on this occasion, and if the time shall come, during the period of my existence, when the country is to be destroyed and its Government overturned, if you will look out you will find the humble individual who stands before you, with you, endeavoring to avert its final destruction.

The President retired amid a perfect storm of applause.

The Sunday Law in Baltimore.—Many [illegible] of Baltimore were considerably startled yesterday, having anticipated [illegible] of the Sunday law just passed by the Legislature. So far as ascertained [illegible] one clear place open. All the [illegible] which were formerly used by [illegible] various public houses, to gain [illegible] were closed, as were also [illegible]. A number of apothecaries [illegible] their stock of goods for sale, consisted [illegible] only medicine. Consequent on this state of things, those of our citizens who heretofore had no difficulty on Sunday in obtaining liquor, cigars, &c., were at a loss how to meet the emergency. The law does not state whether it goes into effect immediately after its passage, or whether it is left, as many other laws are, to be of effect the 1st of June ensuing the passage. The Board of Police has not, as yet, received an official copy of the law, but will enforce it as soon as one is received. Although the principal streets were crowded, the pleasant character of the weather attracting many persons from their houses, the city was unusually quiet yesterday, not one intoxicated person being observed out.—*Baltimore American, Monday.*

Horrible Railroad Accident—A Man in a Flame of Burning Oil.

[From the Harrisburg, Pa., Telegraph.]

A terrible accident occurred on Wednesday evening, near Larimer's Station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, and about twenty-one miles this side of Pittsburgh. We learn that a stock and oil train coming east was detained on the track, while some cars of a forward train were being shifted. The front part of the train was composed of stock cars, next were several open trucks containing barrels of oil, and in the rear of these was a "caboose" or emigrant car, in which were several drovers, owners of the live stock. While these men were seated around a red-hot stove, a third train came thundering eastward on the same track.

One of the men happened to see the impending danger, and by almost superhuman efforts succeeded in breaking the fastenings of a side window, and, with two or three others, escaped from the car as it was struck by the locomotive of the train No. 3. A terrible crash followed. In an instant the caboose was a wreck; the cars laden with oil were jammed; barrels bursted and the oil flew in all directions. Unfortunately, one of the drivers, Mr. Edward Althause, of Reading, had not escaped before the collision took place, and he was literally covered with oil, and his clothing thoroughly saturated. The oil took fire from the stove, and instantaneously the poor man was covered by a sheet of flame; in this condition he managed to leave the wreck, and as he walked on the ground the fire blazed several feet above his head, giving him the appearance of a moving barrel of oil.

As soon as he was discovered a number of persons conducted him to a creek near by, (portions of his burning clothes dropping from his body as he moved,) and by immersing him in the water the fire was extinguished. When taken from the stream Mr. Althause was entirely naked, and his body found to be burned in a most shocking manner. Singular as it may seem, Mr. A. was still alive when last heard from. He was taken to a hotel near where the accident occurred, and properly cared for.

The men who jumped from the car window just as the collision occurred fell down an embankment a distance of some twenty feet, and sustained severe yet not fatal injuries. Two or three of these men reached this city yesterday afternoon, with their stock. One named Emory, of Lancaster, was rendered unable to attend to business, and was sent home.

P. S.—Since the above was put in type we learn that Mr. Althause is dead.

Frauds by Means of the Post Office.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of Congress has introduced a bill which is in effect a re-enactment and amendment of a statute already in force. It proposes to provide more stringent punishment for the class of rogues who, by means of specious advertisements and circulars contrive to obtain amounts of money from the simple and credulous, which, although not heavy from any one person, rise to large sums in the aggregate. These circulars usually specify a fictitious address, and although the parties who issue the proposals get the letters sent to them, there is difficulty in tracing them out. In order to put a stop to such practices the Postmaster-General is empowered whenever he believes such letters are in response to fraudulent proposals, to stop them, return the letters to the Dead Letter Office, and redistribute the funds therein contained to the proper owners. These provisions apply to cases where false names are used by the persons to whom the letters are addressed. There is another class of projects on this kind in which the schemers boldly use their own names, and promise to do certain things, generally on the lottery or gift plan, which they never intend to do. Under the present law there is no means of stopping these bold swindlers, and they draw in large sums of money annually. By a clause in the bill now proposed, frauds of that kind will be punished with as severe penalties as the rascalities which are perpetrated by means of fictitious names. Another method adopted by these fellows is to deny the reception of money sent to them, throwing the blame on the post office, a method easy of practice whenever the letters are not registered; and in their advertisements and circulars the parties generally caution their correspondents against sending registered letters, alleging that such letters are not as sure of delivery as those which are not registered. The new act proposes to make such pretences a crime, subject to a just punishment. The act is important, and seems to be very necessary, although many might think that those who are so weak-minded as to place confidence in the schemes of sharpers of the class mentioned deserve to lose their money.

A Remarkable Accumulation of Bats.

M. Figaniere Morao, the Portuguese Minister to the United States, furnishes an account of the accumulation of bats in enormous quantities, in an old dwelling he purchased, which has, probably, no parallel. It appears that in 1859 he purchased the property known as Seneca Point, in the margin of the North East river near Charleston, Cecil county, Maryland. The mansion which stood upon it, had not been occupied for several years, and exhibited the appearance of total neglect and desolation. M. Figaniere and his family, however, took possession of the premises, some time during the month of May, 1860. On their first evening at the place, while resting upon the piazza and enjoying a balmy evening, the family were amazed and horrified at the appearance of vast numbers of small, black and very lively bats, flocking around the premises. A search resulted in the discovery of their nests in the garret of the house from which they emerged through holes or apertures in the slate roofing.

Attention was immediately given to the question of destroying the vermin, and scientific friends were consulted in regard to the most effectual means to be employed for this purpose. Different plans were suggested, but all of them failed to secure the desired object. M. Figaniere finally set himself to work to conquer the difficulty, and ascertaining by careful observation that the bats emerged from their hiding place twice a day for food and drink, he caused all the holes, fissures in the wood work and apertures in the slating to be hermetically sealed with cement. This put a stop to their egress. Apertures of about ten feet square were then opened in the lathed and plastered partition on each side of the garret windows, and also in the ceiling of every garret room. A lighted candle was placed in one of these rooms about the hour when the bats were in the habit of going out to seek food, and it served to allure them from their stronghold. After closing the windows to prevent all escape into the open air, Mr. Figaniere and some male members of the family, distributed themselves at regular distances armed with clubs. Soon the bats, impelled by hunger and attracted by the candle light, made their appearance, and the slaughter commenced and progressed with sanguinary vigor for several hours, until brought to a close by the weariness of dealing the blows which made the enemy bite the dust. This plan succeeded perfectly. After a few evenings of similar exercise, the war terminated by the extinction of every individual of the enemy in the main building. The cockloft of the laundry was cleared by removing a portion of the slating, and nearly two thousand bats killed. In the main building nine thousand six hundred and forty bats, from actual counting, were destroyed. The massacre commenced by killing fewer the first evenings, the number increasing and then diminishing toward the end, but it was generally from fifty or a hundred up to six hundred and fifty, dwindling down to eight, five, three and one. These vermin were covered with a small sized bug not very dissimilar to the chinch. In this country the bug is frequently found upon their fur. The entrance of a bug with its burden into the open window of a farm house is the solution of that frequently propounded question of the despairing housewife, "where can the bugs come from?"

ITEMS.

Queen Victoria is reported to be shocked at discovering that the Prince and Princess of Wales smoke cigarettes together in a little blue satin sanctum called their smoking room. This pernicious and reprehensible practice was taught her royal highness by her scapegrace husband, and, horrible to say, she likes it!

The N. Y. *World* complains that there is not as much "dough" among the republicans in Congress, as it expected and hoped, and less disposition to knuckle to Executive dictation. It says:

The Republican party has exhibited a compact organization, and a unity amounting almost to unanimity on all occasions really involving the rights of the excluded States. The Reconstruction Committee, the Constitutional Amendment, and the Freedmen's Bureau, the three leading measures as yet, have sailed through the House like a seventy-four gun ship, unimpeded by any petty cross wind. In a thing of no significance, like this proposal of mere courtesy to a respected loyalist, there are a few Republicans who can put on a mask of liberality; but nobody will be deceived by it, so long as they vote steadily against the policy of the President on all vital questions.

The Conservatives of the Kentucky Legislature are kicking against the Union policy. The Louisville Journal calls them "the reactionists." "Bill," said a farmer to a horse-jockey, "that's a very vicious horse you sold me. He kicks terribly." "O, pshaw!" said the horse-jockey, "that isn't kicking; it's only a *playful reaction of the hind legs.*"

The Portage *Register* (Wisconsin) chronicles the death at Caledonia, Wis., on the 27th ult., of Joseph Crele, born near Detroit, Mich., in 1725, and who had attained, therefore, the amazing age of *One Hundred and Forty Years.* He was born seven years before George Washington, and was fifty years old at the outbreak of the American Revolution; so that he might, even then, have claimed exemption from military service. He was 44 years old at the birth of Napoleon I. He was 62 years old when the Federal Constitution was formed, and 84 when Abraham Lincoln was born. We know of but one longer life than his in modern times, that of Parr, the Englishman, who is recorded to have been born in 1483, and to have died in 1635, at the ripe age of 152. Crele's baptism is said to be on record in the French Catholic Church in Detroit; so that his age would seem to be duly authenticated.

Mr. F. R. Elliott, in the *Ohio Farmer*, corrects former estimates made by him of the number of acres planted to grapes on the south shore of Lake Erie, including the islands. Late examination of the matter shows the estimate was an under one, and that the number of acres in the territory mentioned set to grapes is over six thousand.

A "rough estimate" of the amount of wine made the past season gives the amount as follows: The section West of Cleveland 150,000 gallons; the section East of Cleveland 50,000 gallons; Cleveland and its immediate vicinity 50,000 gallons; in all 250,000 gallons. The value of this wine at wholesale prices is between five and six hundred thousand dollars. [illegible]

[illegible] made into wine the products would have been 2,000,000 gallons.

The Democracy of Connecticut are following the brilliant example set them by the Copperheads of New York last fall. At the State Convention last week they inserted in their platform the following plank:

"That the act of secession, so-called, by which certain of the States sought to disrupt the Union and establish for themselves a separate government, was in its inception void and of no effect."

This is a distinct repudiation of the Chicago platform, which not only asserted the right of secession, but held that in 1860 it was justifiable.

A singular fraud has been exposed in England, and it is not unlikely that it has also been practiced in this country. The demand for vaccine matter for the purpose of arresting the rinderpest has been so great that it exceeded the supply of pure lymph, and a filthy compound of collodion and croton oil has been sold in its stead. Purchasers of imported vaccine matter should be on their guard.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Independent intimates that President Johnson has something to do with the editorial management of the National Intelligencer. He writes:

"Who edits the Intelligencer? This important question has received a solution, if we may rely upon a story the wags are telling. A few days since Colonel Forney, with a party of loyal Pennsylvanians, called upon the President, but could not see him, being informed that he was "engaged." The Colonel returned to the Senate, whose Secretary he is, and there found a bill which had passed both Houses, and only waited the President's signature to become a law. This he took to the White House at once, and learned that the President was still engaged with the visitor whose presence had prevented Colonel F.'s entrance before. White House etiquette, however, always admits the bearer of a bill, and so the Colonel walked in, and saw, in deep consultation over a lot of newspaper clippings and "proofs," inspecting the former and correcting the latter, Mr. Coyle of the Intelligencer, and the President.

"The Colonel retired, and since then his paper, which had hitherto, with just impartiality, for three days in the week, represented the views of the President, and for the alternate days represented those of Congress, has devoted itself exclusively to the Congress!"

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1866.

The disgraceful farce enacted in front of the White House in Washington, yesterday evening, was the chief topic of conversation in commercial and financial circles to-day. On Tuesday last, when the veto message was received, no little mortification was felt among loyal men at the President's course; but then he had some defenders. To-day the ranks of his supporters have been considerably thinned. Outside of the Democratic or Copperhead party, he had scarcely a single adherent. The attack of the President on the Republican party, which raised him to power, is looked upon as the most disgraceful act ever perpetrated by any man occupying the Presidential chair. It would indeed be a difficult matter to give our readers a correct idea of the intense feeling and indignation manifested on 'Change. For a time business was entirely suspended; and but for the fact that nearly every person agreed with the sentiments generally expressed on the subject, the time usually devoted to business would probably have been occupied in discussions. But the President had but few defenders, and there was no room for debate.

The Money market to-day was steady and quiet. The demand for money is moderate, and good paper is freely discounted at the banks at 10 ℔ cent ℔ annum. Street rates are steady at 1@3 ℔ cent ℔ month.

Eastern Exchange is in active demand and very firm at par buying and 1-10 prem. selling. Round lots were in active demand among bankers, at 90@75c. prem. per thousand.

The Produce markets to-day ruled quiet. The steamer's news imparted greater strength to Lard and Cut Meats, but barreled Pork remains dull and heavy. Lard advanced ¼c per lb., and Bulk Meats were ¼@½c higher; but Mess Pork, though held firmly, was heavy. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat opened 1c higher, but the advance was lost before the close. Corn was steady. Oats were firmer. Rye and Barley were dull and nominal. Highwines were firm.

Gold opened to-day in New York at 137⅞, and closed at 136⅞. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, gold bankers:

10:00 a. m.	137⅞	12:00 m.	137⅜
10:30 a. m.	137⅞	12:30 p. m.	137¼
11:00 a. m.	137¾	1:00 p. m.	137¼
11:15 a. m.	137⅝	2:00 p. m.	136⅞
11:30 a. m.	137½	3:00 p. m.	136⅞
11:45 a. m.	137⅜		

Here the market for gold was quiet at 136⅝@137—closing on the inside quotation. Silver was nominal at 130.

Government Securities ruled quiet. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104	104⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	102¾	103
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	102¼	102½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	102⅝	102⅞
U. S. 10-40s	93	93¾
U. S. 7-30s, 1st series	99⅞@99¾	99⅝@99⅞
U. S. 7-30s, 2d series	99⅝@99¾	99⅞@99⅝
U. S. 7-30s, 3d series	99⅝@99⅞	99⅝@99⅞
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, June, 1864	108¾	107⅛
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, July, 1864	106¼	107⅜
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, Aug., 1864	105¾	106¼
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, October, 1864	104¾	105¼
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, December, 1864	103¾	104¼
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, May, 1865	103	103½
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, Aug., 1865	101	101½

Local Bonds were quiet and nominal. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Illinois War Loan	98	[illegible]
Chicago City Seven	90	[illegible]
Cook Co. Seven	90	[illegible]
Cook Co. Scrip, Old	102@103	103@107
Cook Co. Scrip, New	100@103	103@105
Chamber of Commerce, Old	80	90

—Application has been made to the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington to authorize a national bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, at Virginia City, Montana Territory.

—No new organizations under the national banking system have occurred during the past week. The whole number now stands at 1,620, with an aggregate capital of $407,865,265. The amount of circulation issued to the above banks during the past week reaches $1,395,595; previously, $238,176,330; total, $234,571,925. No new banks have been made depositories of the public money during the week.

—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday last, says:

The Sub-Treasury on Saturday and yesterday sold about $1,500,000 of gold at 137¾, which temporarily takes nearly $2,000,000 of currency into the Treasury, and so far diminishes the supply of money for loans. All the demands of the street, however, are met at 6 per cent.

The chief purchasers of the gold were the foreign bankers, who had covered their drafts on this decline, and have replenished their stock at this low price. There is a disposition among the foreign houses to hold themselves ready for buying large amounts of specie; and for this reason the sales alluded to will not materially relieve the market.

—In New York money on call is quoted at 5@7 per cent, with some business at 5 per cent. Buyers of commercial paper are cautious, and best names do not pass under 7 per cent; good, 8@9, and ordinary at 10@15 per cent, and in numerous cases higher rates are made.

—The Reciprocity Treaty will terminate on the 16th of March next. The present United States tariff on some of the more important articles is as follows:

Wheat, 20c ℔ bushel.
Corn, 10c ℔ bushel.
Oats, 10c ℔ bushel.
Rye, 15c ℔ bushel.
Barley, 15c ℔ bushel.
Beans and Peas, 10 ℔ cent ad val.
Flour, 20 ℔ cent ad val.
Ashes, 10 ℔ cent ad val.
Lumber, 20 ℔ cent ad val.
Staves, 10 ℔ cent ad val.
Hides, 10 ℔ cent ad val.
Flax, $15 per ton.

The duties on Wool are as follows:

Costing 12c or less ℔ pound, 3c ℔.
Costing over 12c and under 24c per pound, 6c ℔.
Costing over 24c and under 32c, 10c ℔.
And 10 ℔ cent ad val.
Costing over 32c, 12c ℔.
And 10 ℔ cent ad val.
Skins, 20 per cent ad val.

[illegible] says: "The past two or three weeks have been exceedingly busy ones among the farming community, from one end of Canada to the other. Everybody seems to have been alive to the necessity of hurrying to market with all possible speed, whatever produce yet remained in the country destined for American markets. The result has been, that during the past two or three weeks, millers and produce dealers have had a very busy time of it. In some sections of Western Canada, we learn that unusually large deliveries of wheat have been made during the time stated; nor have other grains, such as oats, barley and peas, been in small supply. During most of our winters a large number of well-to-do farmers held up their wheat for higher prices in the spring, but we are informed that such a thing is almost unknown this season. Every bushel of wheat that can be spared is being sold. This is cause for congratulation, for the time of 'free markets' is fast ebbing away. It is now less than thirty days to the 16th of March, when the Reciprocity Treaty closes, and therefore, sharp should be the work and quick the action."

—The following named State banks of Maine will cease to redeem their bills on the days indicated during the present year:

Augusta Bank, Oct. 23; Bank of Somerset, May 21; Bank of Winthrop, May 21; Bath Bank, Oct. [illegible]; Freeman's Bank, Augusta, April 13; Granite Bank, July 23; International Bank, Portland, Aug. 5; Kenduskeag Bank, Bangor, Oct. 16; Lewiston Falls Bank, May 5; Long Reach Bank, Bath, Oct. 25; Maine Bank, Damariscotta, Feb. 22; Northern Bank, Hallowell, Oct. 17; Oakland Bank, Gardiner, Dec. 6; Orono Bank, Orono, March 29; Skowhegan Bank, April 30.

The time for redeeming the bills of any of the banks of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut will not expire before next year.

—In Cincinnati, Eastern Exchange is so scarce that the bankers there are shipping currency to New York almost daily.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY EVE., Feb. 23.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

U. S. 6's, '81	104⅝	U. S. 10-40's	94⅝
U. S. 5-20's '62	103¼	U. S. 7-30's Aug.	99⅝
U. S. 5-20's '64	102¼	U. S. 7-30's June	99⅝
U. S. 5-20's '65	102⅝	U. S. 7-30's July	99⅝

Gold.

10:30 a. m.	137⅞	12:00 A. M.	137⅜
11:30	137⅞		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Cattle Market—Feb. 19.

The cattle market, as we have noticed for several [illegible]

Philadelphia Flour Market—Feb. 20.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 23.

The receipts and shipments during the last forty-eight hours compare with those of the corresponding time last year as follows:

RECEIPTS PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	5,714	1,770
Corn, bu	13,734	13,333
Oats, bu	19,379	23,445
Rye, bu	1,350	1,480
Barley, bu	4,689	5,350
Grass Seed, lbs	117,330	86,251
Broom Corn, lbs	94,150	18,380
Cured Meats, lbs	41,690	17,607
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	154,791	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	26,450	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	15,522	24,056
D. Hogs, No	6,280	340
Live Hogs, No	5,469	1,415
Cattle, No	3,169	1,640
Hides, lbs	194,556	62,914
Highwines, brls	179	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	31,800	1,350
Lumber, feet	72,000	57,920
Shingles, No	708,000	126,000

SHIPMENTS PAST FORTY EIGHT HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	7,444	735
Wheat, bu	10,957	[illegible]
Corn, bu	5,735	7,104
Oats, bu	4,017	30,360
Rye, bu	4,040	36,480
Grass Seed, lbs	94,504	45,133
Broom Corn, lbs	4,297	[illegible]
Cured Meat, lbs	1,114,371	57,193
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	1,987	100
Lard, lbs	690,489	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	56,150	39,810
Butter, lbs	5,300	4,270
Dressed Hogs, No	573	351
Live Hogs, No	1,067	1,038
Cattle, No	1,293	160
Hides, lbs	98,240	28,170
Highwines, brls	180	402
Wool, lbs	16,573	[illegible]
Lumber, ft	514,000	379,000
Shingles, No	455,000	131,000
Lath, pcs	136,000	110,000
Salt, brls	900	152

The general grain markets to-day ruled dull and easier, but the general Provision market was firm and active.

The news from Liverpool yesterday had a favorable effect on the market for Lard and English and Bulk Meats; but barreled Pork remains dull and heavy. Mess Pork opened firm, but closed weak, with sales of 260 barrels in lots at $26.50—closing weak at that price. Bulk Meats were in good demand and firmer, with sales of 160,000 lbs Rough Sides at 13¼@14c loose. English Meats were in fair demand and firm, with sales of 300 boxes at 15¾c for Cumberland and 14¼c for Short Rib. Lard was buoyant, and we note an advance in prices of ¼c per lb, with sales last night of 650 tierces at 17¼@17⅜c, and 650 tierces to-day at 18@18⅛c for prime Steam, at which the market closed firm.

Dressed Hogs ruled 5@10c higher, with sales at $10.90@11.25—chiefly at 11@11¼c, dividing on 200 lbs, closing firm.

Highwines were firm but inactive, with sale of 100 barrels in bond at 29c. Freewines are held at $2.16, with buyers at $2.15.

The Flour market was quiet and unchanged, with light sales at $9.75 for White Winter; $7.00@7.50 for Spring Extra, and $5.00@5.50 for Spring Supers. A few lots of Unsound Spring Extra sold at $5.20@5.75.

The market for No. 1 Spring Wheat opened about 1c better than at the close on 'Change, but the advance was entirely lost toward the close. No. 2 Spring was steady and unchanged. The sales aggregate 70,000 bushels, at $1.20¼@1.21¼ for No. 1 78@90c for No. 2, and 65@68½c for Rejected—closing dull at $1.21 for No. 1 in store.

Corn was in steady demand and firm, with sales of Rejected at 23½@24c. For future we hear of 5,000 bushels No. 1 Canal at 41c afloat—seller first 10 days in May.

Oats were quiet but firm, with sales at 23c for No. 1, and 19½@20c for No. 2 in store.

Rye was dull, neglected, and entirely nominal.

Barley was quiet, with sales of 800 bu Canadian at $1.35 delivered, and a small lot of poor Western at 35c.

Seeds were steady, with sales at $7.00@7.90 for Clover, and $3.00@3.15 for Timothy. Flax seed nominal at $1.50@1.60.

Salt was quiet, with sales of car load lots of fine domestic at $2.15@2.25 delivered. Nothing doing in Foreign Salt.

Groceries were quiet at a decline of ¼c on Rio Coffee, and ¼c on Refined Sugars. Other goods were unchanged.

The following despatches were read on Change:—

NEW YORK, February 23.

Breadstuffs dull and heavy. Pork heavy at $26.75. Lard better at 19½c. Dressed Hogs better at $12.00. Whiskey unchanged. Gold 137¼.

LATER.

Flour heavy at $7.50@8.00. Wheat easier and unsettled at $1.40@1.63. Corn quiet at 78c. Oats heavy. State, 50@52c; Western, 39@45c. Butter better at $2.35@2.37.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.

Market quiet, except for Lard. Mess Pork held at $25.00—buyers at $25.50; Short Rib 15½c, and Ulster 16½c, packed. Green Hams and Shoulders dull and unchanged. Kettle Lard in large speculative demand at 18¼c. Grain—Mixed Corn 52c, White do 57@58c. Oats 38@39c.

LATER.

In the afternoon the market for No. 1 Spring Wheat was dull and ½c lower than at the close of 'Change—closing very dull at $1.20.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, Friday Evening, Feb. 23.

BEEF CATTLE—According to the Board of Trade reports, the receipts and shipments since our last issue, compared with the corresponding period of 1865, have been as follows. It should be borne in mind that these shipments and receipts are really those of the day preceding:

	Receipts. 1866.	Receipts. 1865.	Shipments. 1866.	Shipments. 1865.
Sunday and Monday	586	620	161	270
Tuesday	663	89	362	89
Wednesday	1,060	611	661	1,017
Thursday	[illegible]	415	1,040	[illegible]
Friday	1,060	1,293	1,243	159
Total	3,377	3,098	3,69	1,986

The actual receipts at the Union Yards have been as follows: [illegible]

The reported sales since four o'clock last evening are as follows: [illegible]

The reported prices range from $5.50 for common to $9.50 for good.

The market to-day has ruled quiet, and prices hardly so good as yesterday.

The supply in the yards is large, and in the unsettled state of the market buyers are few and cautious. Packers were buying very sparingly, and shippers are taking but a limited number. There is some inquiry for stockers, but not sufficient to constitute a feature of the market. City butchers and speculators are buying their usual number.

We quote the market as quiet, and prices 15@20c lower than yesterday. The following are the reported transactions:

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—From the returns made to the Board of Trade, we find the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours, compared with the receipts and shipments of the same period in 1865, to be as follows:

	Receipts. 1866.	Receipts. 1865.	Shipments. 1866.	Shipments. 1865.
Sunday and Monday	4,161	[illegible]	1,095	[illegible]
Tuesday	2,150	1,694	3,7	54
Wednesday	5,119	1,831	[illegible]	2,048
Thursday	4,165	1,321	[illegible]	2,442
Friday	6,463	1,415	1,506	1,561
Totals	13,966	7,354	3,373	7,347
Same time last week	15,347	1,593	[illegible]	[illegible]

The actual receipts at the Union Yards up to 4 o'clock this afternoon are as follows: [illegible]

The sales from 4 o'clock last evening to 4 o'clock this afternoon are as follows: [illegible]

The prices range from $9.25 for common to $9.85 for choice, chiefly at $9.30@9.40.

The market to-day has ruled dull, owing chiefly to there being so few in the yards. Prices have, for the same reason, ruled a shade better than last evening.

Packers have taken the bulk of the sales, though shippers have bought a very limited number.

The day closes with a small number in the yards awaiting sale.

We quote the market as moderately active, and prices a shade better than yesterday.

The following are the reported sales up to 4 o'clock this evening:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

TRAINS TO THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

Trains are run to the Union Stock Yards over the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Road, leaving the depot at the corner of Madison and Canal streets. The fare is 10 cents each way.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 23.

FREIGHTS—The following is the joint tariff of [illegible]

[illegible]

FLOUR—Received, 5,714 brls; shipped, 2,441 brls. [illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—Received, [illegible]

OATS—Received, [illegible]

RYE—Received, [illegible]

BARLEY—Received, [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $4.20@4.25.

BROOM CORN—Market more active. [illegible]

BRAN—Market nominal at $7.50 ℔ ton on track.

BEANS—Market nominal at [illegible]

BUTTER—Received, 16,338 lbs; shipped, 8,300 lbs. The market is quiet for medium and fair grades, but really choice is in good request. We quote: [illegible]

BAGGING—The market is quiet and prices without change. We quote: [illegible]

CHEESE—The market continues moderately active and prices without change. We quote: [illegible]

COAL—There is a fair inquiry, and prices are without change. We quote: [illegible]

COFFEE—Has declined ½c ℔ lb. We quote: [illegible]

CANDLES—Are steady and unchanged. [illegible]

COOPERAGE—Sales were: 300 pork brls at $1.50. [illegible]

EGGS—There is a fair inquiry, and with a light supply prices are firm at [illegible]

FRUITS—The demand continues good for choice New York Dried Apples, and prices are firm. Other varieties are dull. We quote: [illegible]

FISH—The market is moderately active and prices unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

GREASE—Market quiet. The sales to-day were: [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received, 179 brls; shipped, 180 brls. Market quiet, but firm. [illegible] Free wines were held at $2.16, with buyers at $2.15.

HAY—The market continues dull, and depressed and prices without change. We quote: [illegible]

HIDES—[illegible] suffered a further decline. We quote: [illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—Received 5,280; shipped 573. Market active and 5@10c higher. Sales were: [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—The market is steady and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

LUMBER—The following are the yard quotations: [illegible]

LEATHER—Is quiet and without change. We quote: [illegible]

METALS—Are steady at our last quotations: [illegible]

NAILS—Are steady and firm at previous quotations: [illegible]

OILS—Lard Oil is 5@10c higher, owing to the advance in Lard. Others are unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

CARBON OIL—There is a moderate demand, and prices without change. We quote: [illegible]

POULTRY—Sales were: [illegible]

POTATOES—Are dull at [illegible]

PROVISIONS—The receipts and shipments during the past 48 hours were as follows: [illegible]

Mess Pork—Market dull. At the opening the receipt of the New York despatches it became weak and closed dull. Sales were: [illegible]

Rump Pork—[illegible]

Bulk Meats—More active and firmer. Sales [illegible]

English Meats—Firmer. Sales [illegible]

Green Meats—[illegible]

Lard—Market buoyant and advanced ¼c ℔ lb. Sales were: [illegible]

Mess Beef—[illegible]

[illegible]

SYRUPS—Are quiet and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—Are steady [illegible]

SALT—Shipped, 900 brls. Market quiet. [illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible] Clover Seed—Sales at $7.00@7.90. Timothy Seed—[illegible]

SORGHUM—[illegible]

TALLOW—Received, [illegible]; shipped, 56,150 lbs. Market quiet. [illegible]

TEAS—Are steady and firm. We quote: [illegible]

TOBACCO—There is a moderate inquiry at unchanged prices. We quote: [illegible]

WOOD—There is a good demand at unchanged prices. We quote:

Maple, ℔ cord, delivered	$13.00@14.00
Maple, ℔ cord, in yard	[illegible]
Beech, ℔ cord, delivered	[illegible]
Beech, ℔ cord, in yard	12.00@13.00

General Notices.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS,

Distillers, Millers, &c.

We are manufacturing the celebrated

RICHARDS' IRON CORN SHELLER

And Improved Separators,

For All Kinds of Grain.

ALSO,

ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE

MACHINERY TO ORDER.

New and Second-hand

Portable and Stationary

ENGINES

ALWAYS ON HAND.

RICHARDS' CORN SHELLER WORKS,

190 and 192 Washington-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY. [illegible] Information given and prizes cashed at WOOD'S Exchange Office, 85 Washington st. [illegible]

SULPHATE OF COPPER, Or, BLUE VITRIOL. Of superior English manufacture, constantly on hand and for sale by [illegible] TAYLOR & CO., [illegible] John street, New York. 80 State street, Boston. 208 So. Fourth-st., Philadelphia.

LOCKWOOD'S NEW

COLLAR.

Molded to Fit the Neck and With a Space for the Cravat.

The Lockwood Mfg. Co. announces to the trade that they have just brought out a New Molded Collar, having a curved Space for the Cravat, and in all respects better and better shaped than any heretofore produced, with the exception of Lockwood's Cloth Lined Collar. [illegible] A new list of Discounts offered to Jobbers.

LOCKWOOD MANUFACTURING CO., 255 & 259 South Third-st., Philad'a. Or 93 Reade-st., N. Y.

DEODORIZED AND IMPROVED Prurigo Lotio, The never-failing Remedy for Itch in all its various forms without ODOR or DANGER in using. Manufactured by H. W. COMSTOCK, IS THE ONLY KIND TO BUY. For sale by all Druggists. LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Merchants visiting New York are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of Watches, Chains and Jewelry, gotten up expressly for western purposes. [illegible] [illegible] York. Established in 1843.

ORIENTAL CREAM, FOR THE HAIR. The best and most delightful article in use.

Banking and Exchange.

WINSLOW & CHRISTENSEN, BANKERS, 49 LaSalle Street, Chicago. Buy and sell Exchange on New York, London, Paris and all other prominent cities in Europe. Specie and Government Securities bought and sold at best rates. Internal Revenue Stamps for sale. ALEXANDER SILVER, Cashier.

Bookstaver, Thayer & Slosson, BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 71 Broadway, New York. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Express and Telegraph Stocks, and Government Securities. [illegible] REFERENCE—American Exchange National Bank.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS, 94 Broadway and 6 Wall-st., New York, DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES. Interest allowed on Deposits of Coin and Currency, and particular attention given to the Accounts of Country Banks and Bankers.

Business Cards

HAWORTH, JOHNS & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c. Agents for J. W. TAYLOR & CO., New Orleans, La. 196 South Water Street, Chicago, And 37 Walnut Street, Cincinnati. Liberal advances on shipments. [illegible]

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 73 BRIDGE STREET, Corner Whitehall street, NEW YORK. Consignments solicited and advances made by L. A. OSTROM, No. 3 Loomis Building, southwest corner Clark and South Water streets, CHICAGO.

CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, HIGHWINES and COUNTRY PRODUCE. 85 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago. Liberal advancements made on consignments.

MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE KNIVES AND SICKLES. The undersigned, pioneers in the manufacture of Knives and Sickles for Mowing and Reaping Machines [illegible] THE WHITMAN & MILES MANF'G CO., West Fitchburg, Mass.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co. [illegible] Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

Partnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the [illegible] JAMES L. WATSON, JAMES E. AIKEN. Formerly of Harmon, Aiken & Gale.

Special Notices.

The Monitor. Just issued by Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, La., and now at 98 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. THE MONITOR; Or, Hand-Book on Secret Diseases, and Other Secrets Worth Knowing. CONTENTS OF BOOK.—History, Origin, Nature and Danger of Secret Diseases, Syphilis, Spermatorrhea, etc. How to avoid Infectious Venereal Diseases. How you may know when you have them. Also, important information to females. Price of Book, Fifty Cents, and on receipt of price book will be sent to any address. Put up in sealed wrapper. Dr. James, specialty physician in the treatment of secret and infectious diseases. Office and rooms 98 Randolph street, where Dr. James can be consulted from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. Interviews confidential.

Your Destiny And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. Raphael. He reveals the affections of the opposite sex. He guides you to wealth, health and happiness. Call at Drug Store 321 East Madison st., between Wells and Franklin. Consultation fee One Dollar.

Dr. Bigelow Is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to him, and not suffer Disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body, besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made personal disease and nervous debility his study for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in the city. His reputation has vouchers in all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skilled specialist there, and a thorough master of his profession. If all others fail, don't despair; give him a call. It is only a common occurrence with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential.

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 154 Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor Bigelow devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, is to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. B., by his new treatment is enabled to ensure a speedy and permanent cure.

Office, 179 South Clark st., corner of Monroe.

Chilblains. You who suffer try DR. SMITH'S Electric Oil. It relieves at once. Be sure and ask for Dr. Smith's.

How to Cure Diphtheria. The peculiar and so often fatal complaint called Diphtheria, which is more common among children than among grown up people, may promptly be cured by the use of Dr. Radway's Ready Relief and his Regulating Pills. [illegible] Sold by Druggists.

Important to Ladies. Mrs. Winslow's Mystic Pills, for Females, are the best and safest in the market. No bad effects from their use. They act like a charm. Thousands of most reliable testimonials speak their praise. Mild in their operations; correct all irregularities and painful menstruation; remove all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise; will cure headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, and disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature. Ask for Mrs. Winslow's Mystic Pills. Take no other. Price $1, or three boxes for $3. Address Box 5883, Chicago, Ill. Sold by all respectable druggists. B. SCOVIL, General Agent, 76 Randolph street.

The Great New England Remedy. Dr. J. W. Poland's WHITE PINE COMPOUND is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues. The WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints. [illegible] Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally. GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Webster, 164 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Specialist in the treatment of all private diseases in all their varied and complicated forms. For the past twenty years Dr. W. has made the treatment of private diseases his business and study, which has enabled him to perfect remedies which are speedy and permanent, and in all cases can be used without hindrance to business or exposure to friends. Particular attention given to all old-standing cases, such as were formerly considered incurable. Syphilis, in all forms; Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, also the effects of solitary habit, both ruinous to body and mind, and produces some of the following effects: Pimples on the face, bodily weakness, constipation, aversion to and uneasiness in female society, unmanliness, dread of future events, and finally a complete prostration of the vital power, loss of memory, ringing in the ears, impotency—can be ally restored to health. Dr. W. is the publisher of a new medical work, which should be in the hands of all those contemplating marriage. Sent to all on receipt of ten cents to prepay postage. Please call; a friendly chat will cost you nothing.

Dr. Webster refers the public to the following physicians: Dr. Heller, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Peabody and Dr. Kermot, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Price, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. Bowen and Dr. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Gaines, Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. James Thorn, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Hendershot, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Beatty, St. Paul, Minn.

Constitution Life Syrup. Has produced a revolution in medicine. What may seem almost incredible is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable are frequently cured in a few days or weeks. [illegible] CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP. [illegible] WILLIAM H. GREGG, M. D., Sole Proprietor, New York. MORGAN & ALLEN, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AGENTS, 46 Cliff street, New York. For sale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, and BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Chicago, Ill.

Colgate's Honey Soap. This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the World! Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye! No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. [illegible] New York. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS—restores, preserves and beautifies the hair. Sold by all Druggists.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, 217 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL. Ship Chandler and Sail Maker, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope, CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS, Twines, Bed and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, [illegible] OLD CANVAS AND [illegible] FLAGS Of every description.

Medicinal.

TO PHYSICIANS. Permit us to introduce to your notice SMOLANDER'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, as being the best preparation of Buchu now in the market. [illegible] New Bedford, Mass., April 17th, 1865. [illegible] CHARLES L. SPENCER, M. D.

TO THE COMMUNITY GENERALLY:

If you are sufferers from the effects of KIDNEY DISEASE, SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU will cure you. If you suffer from RHEUMATISM, SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU will cure you. If the twinges of GOUT make you CRY ALOUD with pain, SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU will cure you. If you suffer from the imprudence of youth, SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU will cure you. If in middle life you have been indiscreet, following pleasure too enthusiastically and ardently, SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU will cure you. For many DISEASES OF FEMALES it is an INVALUABLE REMEDY.

BUY IT! TRY IT!!

Take no Other!!!

Price—ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Sold in Chicago by B. SCOVIL and LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Dealers in Patent Medicines. In New York by D. BARNES & CO., agents for the South. BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass., General Agents.

CONSTITUTION WATER.—CONSTITUTION WATER, the only known remedy for Diabetes, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges, Irritation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidney, Catarrh of the Bladder.

The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine renders it the most valuable one ever discovered. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions to the debilitated and shattered system. In fact it stands unrivalled as a remedy for the permanent cure of the maladies above mentioned, and also, DIABETES, IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF MUSCULAR ENERGY, PHYSICAL PROSTRATION, INDIGESTION, GLEET, and every disease any way connected with the disorder of decay.

Persons, if conscious of any weakness, should take the CONSTITUTION WATER, whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once rebraced, revivified and built up. Well may this celebrated remedy be called the MEDICAL WONDER.

The stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility becomes a new man; he stands erect, he moves with a firm step; his mind which was previously sunk in gloom or an almost idiotic apathy, becomes bright and active, and he goes forth regenerated, conscious of new vigor. The medicine reaches the constitution itself, and restores it to its normal condition.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. Try it in these cases, and you will give your praise to CONSTITUTION WATER.

MALES OR FEMALES, are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through your hips? "CONSTITUTION WATER" will relieve you like magic.

For sale by all druggists. Price $1.

W. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, and BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Agents, Chicago.

MEDICAL CARD TO LADY INVALIDS.—W. F. J. THIERS, M. D., Physician, Accoucheur, and Professor of Diseases Incident to Females—Office No. 143 [illegible] st., N. Y. [illegible] Send stamp for Circular and avoid quackery.

Steam Boilers.

STEAM BOILERS. Hooton's Condenser and Heater for Heating and Purifying Water for Steam Boilers. [illegible] REFERENCE. A. GAAR & CO., Engine Builders, Richmond, Ind. [illegible] Address J. S. HOOTON, Chicago, Ill., or HOOTON & ROSE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals.

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Augusta, [illegible] SALE OF UNITED STATES LAND SCRIP. Proposals will be received till the first day of March, 1866, by His Excellency Samuel Cony, Governor of the State of Maine, for the purchase of the Land Scrip issued to said State, for the endowment of a College for the benefit of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. [illegible] EPHRAIM FLINT, Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed proposals will be received by me at my office, up to 6 o'clock p. m., of March 26, 1866, for grading, paving and improving the following streets in the City of Toledo. [illegible] By order of the City Council. [illegible] City Clerk. City Clerk's Office, Toledo, O., Feb. 14th, 1866.

City Notices

CORPORATION NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, February 15th, 1866. [illegible] FRED LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

HEALTH NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order made by the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners at their regular semi-weekly meeting, held on Tuesday, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1866, all occupants of premises within the City of Chicago, are hereby ordered and required to provide proper scavenger tubs or vessels, into which to put offal, garbage or swill. [illegible] T. B. BRIDGES, Health Officer. Health Office, Feb. 21, 1866.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, Feb. 24th, 1866. [illegible] J. G. GINDELE, FRED LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

NOTICE TO LOT OWNERS IN THE CHICAGO CITY CEMETERY.—[illegible] W. WOODARD, CHAS. G. WICKER, [illegible] LAWSON, Committee of the Common Council. F. H. BENSON, Supt.

MRS. DUDLEY, PROFESSIONAL NURSE, Offers her services to the Ladies of Chicago. Good references. Address 509 North Clark street.

Medicinal.

BUCHU.

[From Dispensatory of the United States.]

Diosma Crenata. Buchu Leaves.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.

Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the URINARY ORGANS, producing diuresis and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis, when circumstances favor this mode of action.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostrate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

IN AFFECTIONS

Peculiar to Females

THE EXTRACT BUCHU

Is unequalled by any other remedy, as in

Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites.

DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

IS

DIURETIC AND BLOOD PURIFYING

And cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudences in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhea, Gleets, of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSEWASH.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY.

And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR

HELMBOLD'S!

TAKE NO OTHER.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Medicinal.

SOLDIER!

SOLDIER!

OR

CITIZEN,

CITIZEN,

H

Your attention is respectfully asked to

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS!

We positively assert that it will restore to

Strength and Vigor

All those whose systems have become impaired, through exposure to hardships incidental to a military campaign, or who have become debilitated from the effects of fevers or sickness of any description. It is the only Tonic in the market

NOT DEPENDING

ON ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS.

O

Its effects are permanent and lasting, and the cure once commenced will go on until completed.

DYSPEPSIA

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER,

And Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS!

These Bitters have performed more Cures

O

GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more Respectable People to Vouch for Them!

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion,

And will pay $1,000

To any one who will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

F

Observe the following Symptoms:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whiskey, and can't make Drunkards, but is the BEST TONIC in the WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1st, 1864.

Gentlemen—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend, THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

L

From JOHN D. WICKERSHAM, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchinson, the celebrated manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, No. 29 Canal street.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest benefits that can be conferred upon man, that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Dyspepsia. During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain untill I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated. I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable remedy, and whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability. Truly yours, JOHN D. WICKERSHAM. New York, Feb. 3, 1864.

From JULIUS LEE, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. February 8th, 1864. Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in the most obstinate form—flatulency—for many years, and your Bitters have given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

A

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM. Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863. Gentlemen—In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers. Truly yours, JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce-st.

From Rev. W. D. SEIGFRIED, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church. Philadelphia, Dec. 26th, 1862. Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of Indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours, W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamaxon-st.

N

From the REV. THOS. WINTER, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church. Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From REV. J. S. HERMAN, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa. Dr. C. M. Jackson—Respected Sir: I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles. Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

PRICE,

Single Bottle $1, or a Half Doz. for $5.

D

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory

NO. 631 ARCH-ST., PHILA.

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.)

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

THE CITY.

A TIME TO PRESERVE THE PEACE.—The Democratic party, in convention assembled, will hold on Monday evening, in the hall of the German Workingmen's Association, on the corner of Wells and Randolph streets, to express their indignation at the veto of President Johnson on the Freedmen's Bill.

A time fitting it then that the friends the reconstruction policy of Congress, as opposed to that policy which proposes to place the reins of government back to power, will be held at an early day. We understand preparations for such a meeting are now being perfected. The time and place will be announced hereafter.

CATHOLIC CLOTHING.—The owners of Catholic clothing, recently seized by the Chicago authorities, can get the same by paying the appraised value. The names of all who do not avail themselves of the opportunity will be shortly published in a few days.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.—The following ladies have been appointed at Ladies' Committee for the Washingtonian Home for the ensuing year: Mrs. Wm. H. Ranch, Mrs. L. J. Farwell, Mrs. L. A. Cowdery, Mrs. Nellie Warner, Mrs. Wm. Hodges, Mrs. G. H. Bowman, Mrs. J. B. Rogers, Mrs. Dr. Boynton, Mrs. E. W. Sanford, Mrs. Wm. H. Brown, Mrs. A. C. Gibbs, Mrs. Dr. Ayer, Mrs. J. P. Foster, Mrs. B. A. Hulse.

HOTEL.—A Lanfford writes that he is opposed to expenditure even, and is willing to vote every penny of property he owned at its per cent with (plus or minus, insurance and repairs) on the real value. The meeting public will be delighted to know that there is one rich man in existence, and regret that he is not able to pay the taxes on the land he owns. We hope from the Mr. James now exerted there are not many such in the city.

FUNEL DECOLLAS, the celebrated colored orator, has engaged to deliver his lecture on "The Assassination and its Consequences," on Wednesday evening next, in Smith's Hall. We understand that the lecture is to be delivered by request, and is equal to any of his most great efforts. Any such lecture is sure to be a treat to all of the productions of which men which have been delivered in the cities. We hopeful for him a crowded house.

RECEIVED DUTY.—Chief Fire Marshal Harris, having completely recovered from the effects of the fall he received while discharging his duties at a fire in Randolph street, some months ago, has again resumed his duties as the head of the Fire Department. This announcement will be gladly received by all our citizens, for there is no more popular Mr. Harris as the presidentship of a good fireman. The Chief's office in future will be room No. 5, over 56 Wells street.

REMARK.—A few days since we announced the escape of Jos. Brown, the convicted burglar, from the Tombs, We, jail. It appears that immediately after his escape he visited his home in Milwaukee. He was jealous of his wife's family, whom he was arrested with his wife, on Wednesday, by one of the Chicago detectives, who was sent for by the chief of this city yesterday. It is likely that he will be closely watched in future, as this is his third escape.

THE UNION PARK TRACTORY INCIDENT will be held on Thursday evening next, at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Union Park. Programme: 1. Solo by Mr. Hayden. 2. Reading by Mr. Hayden of a Bible lesson, Rev. J. H. Vincent. 3. Hymn accompanied and Mrs. Hayden. 4. Chorus: Still to 5. Three minutes' exercise of our memories. 6. Collection in promoting the Sunday school work. Teachers and all other friends are invited to attend.

I. O. OF G. T.—At a regular meeting of Union Degree Lodge No. 1, I. O. of G. T., held in their hall corner of Clinton and Randolph streets, the following officers were installed: Chas. Hamilton, C. T.; Mrs. Jos. Parker, V. T.; Mrs. Mary Hamilton, Secretary; Mrs. Jos. Parker, Treasurer; Mrs. Mary Jackson, Chaplain; Mrs. Charles Dagget, Marshal; Mrs. Jos. Parker, Guard; Mrs. Jos. Parker, Sentinel; Mrs. Stuart, W. D. T.; A. Adams, W. D. T.; Mrs. Wm. Stuart, W. D. T.; A. Adams, W. D. T.; Mrs. Kate Rumsey, D. D. M.; Mrs. Arnold, W. D. G. T.; Charles Parsons, W. D. G. T.

BURST UP.—An exchange says: "Rev. Dr. Dennet, one of the leading clergymen of the Dutch Church, left a very eligible charge in Newark to settle in Chicago. One of the main reasons for his Newark was that he had ten years labor in form congregation, of which the congregation was about. Not also! Starry wealth, like material, will take to itself the wings of the eagle and fly away pass (language). In which were his clothes and sermons, I know not, but he left them behind.

CHURCH OPENING.—The society recently organized on the North Side under the name of the "The United Presbyterian Church," expect to open their new house of worship, on the corner of Sedgwick street between Franklin and Wells streets, on next Sabbath day. They will be happy to see their friends the day as follows: Morning service at 10½ o'clock, to be conducted by Rev. John Kelso, D. D., of Pittsburgh. Sabbath School service to be conducted by Rev. Dr. Dennet, of Chicago. Afternoon, spiritual service at 3½ o'clock, by Dr. Harper. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

FIRE ALL SEASONS.—THE GATES WEEK WITHOUT SCREENS.—We formerly mentioned the purchase of an institution Messrs. Lee & Howard, of Room No. 16 Swing Block, are preparing to manufacture, in the product of which, we learn, is the tender and gauze of building. These gentlemen have established a manufactory for a new and valuable article of manufacture, which, we learn, is the Wire Gauze Window Screens, or, rather the Gauze Wire Screen, for the street while they neither obstruct vision or ventilation. It can be placed in the window in a moment. An infinite variety of styles and adaptations to every class of buildings, of such a simple and beauty, this Lee & Howard screens will be one of the best things, with all middle and cheap, very kind character. It is cheaper to supply their place. Lee & Howard are the only manufacturers of this article, and will be sure to be popular for years to come.

TRUTH TRUTH OUT.—The ordinarily quiet little town of Belvidere, Wisconsin, was a few days ago the subject of an intense notoriety excitement. The town of Belvidere is a place of about 1,500 by a party of some thirty wholesale dealers from Chicago, who arranged for a general raffle of the property, and carried the scheme into effect. The city, as related to us, is to the effect that the raffle was a success, the property was sold and perfectly legitimate business there, but a few weeks after the raffle, a number of parties from Chicago visited Belvidere, and, in the name of the law, the property was taken from the parties who had purchased it. A collection of about 200,000 worth of property was thus taken from them, among them was a lot of razors, much boxes and sundries, and a lot of boots, shoes, and rubbers, two or bales of ugly baskets, and other articles, which, we understand, the parties from which on credit. After he had procured his pile he made an application for a bankrupt. Hence the primary action of the Chicago merchants.

MISSOURI TRADE.—The importance of the growth of Southern Minnesota is a matter which should claim the attention of our business men, and induce them to secure a respectable share of the trade which is to be the result of the future. One of the means to accomplish this object is the advertising in the local papers of that State, which gives the direct introduction of the merits of that section, and have a tendency to invite an acquaintance with the business men of the most thriving cities and important points in Minnesota. Which is the case with the Chicago Times, printed and published by the said defendants, Wilbur F. Storey and Alexander Worthen, a certain libel, malicious and defamatory libel, entitled as follows:

"Great charge against a prominent citizen and Judge—He induces a man to enlist in the army on promise of protection to his wife and children. The soldier loses his life, when his widow is disowned by her friends. Is this the treatment of her?—A case of outrageous breach of faith." The article referred to sets forth that in the spring of 1864, that one Francis McMurray, a prominent citizen of Belvidere, Illinois, and a Judge, certain land on the corner of Chicago and Kinzie streets, in Chicago, for the sum of $1,000, and that the said McMurray, believing himself to have been defrauded, commenced a suit against the said Hughes, and an application made by him to the Supreme Court, for a writ of possession; that the said McMurray, being unable to find bonds, that subsequently the said Hughes, in consideration of the premises, induced the said McMurray to enlist, promising to give up the property, and that the said McMurray, relying upon such representations, did enlist, and was killed at Chickamauga; that the said Hughes, with his wife and children, disclaim, executor and have neither the wife nor the two other heirs entitled to the property in question, that the property in question is now occupied by the said Hughes, and that the said McMurray's widow and children are reduced to poverty, and are compelled to beg for a living. The said Hughes, with his wife and children, are the parties who are the defendants in the Chicago Times, and the said Hughes is the Judge referred to in the said libel